

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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## CANADIAN PREMIER REMAINS FIRM IN ATTITUDE ON STRIKE

Sir Robert Borden Declines to  
Reinstate Civil Servants Who  
Came Out on Strike—Methodists  
Want Step Repealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir Robert Borden has received two telegrams from Calgary in respect of the government's action with regard to striking postal employees. One is from the Calgary central strike committee, and the other from W. Hollingsworth, secretary of the Alberta Methodist Conference. The first sets forth a resolution condemning the government's attitude in declaring that postal employees on strike at the present time shall consider themselves as being dismissed from the service so far as the government is concerned, and shall under no consideration be permitted to be employed again by the Post Office Department. The promulgation of the order, says the committee, "represents a spirit of Prussianism." The resolution states further that the Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, as a result of the government's action, places itself on record as being absolutely in sympathy "with our comrades, the postal workers," and as utterly condemning the action of the government.

They demand an immediate public announcement from the government cancelling former notices, in favor of an expression of conciliation which will form the basis of an adjustment acceptable to all concerned.

### The Premier Replies

In reply, the Prime Minister states that the government had always been prompt to give its best consideration to the demands of the public servants. In doing so it had no purpose to serve other than the public interest.

The postal employees, he stated, "were bound to obligation and by oath faithfully to serve the people of Canada. They went out on strike in Winnipeg not in respect of any grievance with employees of private companies. They were given three days within which to return to their duty, and they were distinctly informed that they must make a choice between directions received by them from the strike committee and the duty which they owe to the people of Canada. Some of them returned. Those who persevered in the strike took their course deliberately, and with full notice of the consequences which would inevitably follow.

In other western cities before any strike took place, a most distinct and positive intimation was given to postal employees that abandonment of their public duty, obedience to the directions of any authority, and participation in a sympathetic strike, would mean their retirement from the public service. The people of Canada cannot tolerate the proposal that under such circumstances civil servants shall be permitted to violate their engagements, to dislocate the public service, to occasion intense public inconvenience and suffering and to put aside all respect for public duty.

The government cannot re-instate men who have deserted their posts under such circumstances unless it is prepared to abandon all effective attempt to maintain the national service.

### "Perpetuating Social Unrest"

The resolution received from the Methodist conference is as follows:

"This conference, while not expressing any opinion in this resolution as to the wisdom of the present strike of postal workers, would express its disapproval of the reported action of the Government of Canada through the honorable, the Postmaster-General, in accordance with which postal employees who are participating in the present sympathetic strike are to be debarred from their present positions in the department at the end of the strike and from again entering the service of the department without severe penalty. We believe this action of the government cannot but perpetuate rather than alleviate the social unrest and to be subversive of the principles enunciated by the commission upon labor legislation accepted by the Peace Conference in the preparation of which Sir Robert Borden is said to have had a leading part. We call upon the Government of Canada to repeal the above action. We are further of the opinion that employees of governments, municipal, provincial, and Dominion, must be guaranteed the right of effective protest against wrong conditions."

To this Sir Robert made the same reply as he sent to the strike committee.

**Little Change in Strike Situation**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan.—Little change is noticed in the strike situation here. Street cars are not running, but there is a movement toward a rapprochement between the men and the city which owns the system in spite of the strike committee's orders for the men to remain firm in their refusal to return to work. All other utilities are running at normal, with no prospect of the strike spreading. The post office is fully manned, and there is no evidence of a strike, except that plumbers, carpenters, and some other artisans are idle. The situation here is regarded as giving

so little cause for anxiety that the citizens have not troubled to organize to resist the strike.

In Regina, members of the Hod Carriers and Rough Laborers Union, to the number of about 150, went on strike today, not as a union, or with the sanction or at the call of the Trades and Labor Council, but as groups. All utilities are at normal, including the post office and general business offices and stores. There is no evidence whatever that a strike is in progress. Not even groups of idle working men are to be seen on the streets.

### Situation in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Organized Labor in Vancouver late on Monday night decided on a general strike in sympathy with the Winnipeg strikers to begin at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The street railway employees were given until midnight before walking out. The strike order was announced at a largely attended meeting of union men held in the arena. It followed a vote of the affiliated unions, but no details were given as to the vote, and this is represented not only among citizens generally but largely among Labor men. The longshoremen are out to a man and the sailors, firemen and stewards on the coastwise boats are nearly all taking their ease ashore. Quiet too are the shipyards, where a great many workers quit work. The Canadian Pacific Railroad freight handlers too, dropped hook and truck. On the other hand the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, the master and mates organization, having no affiliation with organized Labor, is taking no part in the sympathetic demonstration.

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## STREET RAILWAY BOARD IN SESSION

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor  
Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The board created by President Wilson to study street railway financial problems has been appointed and held its first session yesterday. While the names of those who are members of the board have been temporarily withheld, it is understood that Louis B. Wehle, general counsel of the War Finance Corporation; President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, are among them.

## LABOR'S ATTITUDE ON PROHIBITION

One of the Topics Discussed at  
Anti-Saloon League Convention  
in Washington—World-Wide Dry Movement Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—By a vote of 56 to 25 the United States Senate yesterday adopted the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. The amendment will go into effect when three-fourths of the states have ratified it. The vote was delayed by the opponents of suffrage, who made several attempts to amend the resolution and who talked against suffrage for five hours.

The suffragists had two votes more than the necessary two-thirds majority, the vote cast and the pairings showed. The vote follows:

How They Voted

For the resolution: Republicans—

Capper, Cummings, Curtis, Edge,

Elkins, Fall, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, La Follette, Lenroot, McCormick, McCumber,

McNary, Nelson, New, Newberry, Norris, Pease, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Warren, Watson—36.

Democrats—Ashurst, Chamberlain,

Culbertson, Harris, Henderson, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, Kirby, McEllar, Myers, Nugent, Owen, Pittman,

Randall, Sheppard, Smith of Arizona, Stanley, Thomas, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana—29.

Against the resolution: Republicans—

Borah, Brandegee, Dillingham, Knox, Lodge, McLean, Moses, Wadsworth—8.

Democrats—Bankhead, Beckham,

Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Harrison, Hitchcock,

Overman, Reed, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Williams, Wolcott—17.

Pairs—Penrose, against, with Calder and Townsend for it; Shields, against with Ball and King for it; Martin against, with Gerry and Johnson of South Dakota for it; Pomerene against, with Gore and Colt for it; Phelan and Robinson for it.

Representative Cooper took sharp

replies to the resolution: Republicans—

Casper, Reed, from Indiana, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate, immediately after the Senate met.

James W. Wadsworth Jr., Republican, of New York, spoke at length against it, as did Frank B. Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut; Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, in a long speech against the amendment, urged the adoption of an amendment offered on Monday by Oscar W. Underwood, Democrat, of Alabama, referring it to the Congressional Record, it is believed, widen the breach between the Administration and the Republican Senate.

"I have no brief against Mr. Gompers, and I appreciate what he did during the war," said Mr. Cooper, "but I am sure that when he makes the statement that organized Labor is against prohibition, he makes a misstatement."

The liquor traffic, Representative Cooper said, is attempting to make its last stand in the United States behind the laboring man, falsely representing him as opposed to prohibition, "if the beer keg and the whisky bottle are the emblems of American Labor."

Representative Cooper branded as an incentive to bolshevism the "no beer, no work" campaign of the liquor forces. "Terrific things will happen," he shouted, "and we shall win." F. J. Dixon, member of the Manitoba Legislature, was among the speakers and said, "Keep on doing nothing!" The other side have more to lose than we have, and at the worst we will all starve together."

### Montreal Situation Acute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec.—The Labor

situation in Montreal took a turn for

the worse yesterday when over 3,000

workmen of Canadian Vickers Limited

at Maisonneuve went on strike for a

Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1914, who offered to mediate, because it doubted his powers to check the warlike aspirations of Russia. Emperor Nicholas' proposal to refer the dispute to The Hague also failed, it is said, because on the same day that the proposal was made the mobilization of 13 army corps was ordered. Russia's imperialistic policy, the memorandum argues, made war with Germany inevitable. It says that Germany's naval policy was of such a nature as to arouse the distrust of Great Britain.

#### GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER'S PLAN

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, Minister of Finance, has evolved a plan to raise for the government 7,000,000,000 marks a year by means of a "government working hour," according to the *Neue Zeitung*. The plan provides that each worker in Germany shall labor an hour each day, for which the employers will pay a proportionate wage plus one mark overtime. The extra mark will go to the government. Dr. Dernberg estimates that there are 21,000,000 workers.

The only objection to the plan is said to be that the Cabinet may decide that it violates the eight-hour day with which the government has gained much popularity.

#### ATTITUDE OF GERMAN PEOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—A telegram from Berlin says that the government has discovered that the German staff sent circulars throughout the Nation with the object of finding out the attitude of the people in case hostilities were resumed. The government is reported to have wired to the general staff to prevent any further maneuvers being attempted. The government added that it does not approve of such circulars and looks upon them as an attempt to infringe upon the government's rights.

#### CHILE FAVORS LEAGUE

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile will adhere to the League of Nations, as it embodies the fundamentals of universal peace, President Sanfuentes declared at the opening of Parliament. He said that the era of peace opened by the armistice of 1918 would be crowned by a peace which would benefit the world.

#### INVESTIGATION OF WAR DEPARTMENT

United States Lower House of Congress Passes Resolution for Inquiry Into All Contracts and Expenditures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—No opposition was made by the Democrats in the House of Representatives yesterday to the plan of the Republicans for an investigation of all contracts and expenditures of the War Department from the entrance of the United States into the war to date and the resolution creating a committee to investigate was passed 340 to 0.

The Democrats did, however, object strongly to the representation allowed them on the committee. The resolution introduced by William J. Graham, Republican from Illinois, provided for ten Republicans and five Democrats. Despite their efforts to increase the number of majority members, the original number was adopted, 197 to 155. The investigation will be conducted by the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, which will be enlarged and of which Mr. Graham will be chairman.

"The investigation may take six months or longer," said Mr. Graham. "We are anxious for a speedy report to stop the extravagance in the War Department, where expenditures today are larger than during the war." He denied that there was any "politics" in the resolution.

Edward W. Pou, representative from North Carolina, charged that the Republicans were endeavoring to make capital for the election of 1920. "If there has been any rascality, we are as eager as the Republicans to uncover it," said he, "but you will find that when this investigation is finished, the war has been admirably managed."

In answer to the assertion by Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee that in steel and sugar investigations, Democrats had given the Republicans larger representations than the Republicans were willing to concede now that they were in power, Philip B. Campbell of Kansas replied that those investigations were industrial, while this one was political.

The Democrats took up this remark and accused Mr. Campbell of confessing the real nature of the investigation, but he explained that he used the word political in the sense of governmental.

James C. Cantrell of Kentucky asked, "Instead of playing politics over the war, why don't the Republicans come forward with a program of constructive legislation for the problems of today?"

Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader, answered that investigations of large expenditures are customary, and besides the public, he thought, wanted to know how the billions were spent to win the war.

The committee will probably be named today and will be divided into five sub-committees to look up as many main phases of the investigation.

#### AMERICAN TROOPS' RETURN

ARHANGEL, Russia (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—A contingent of the American infantry which has been serving in northern Russia boarded a transport today for the United States. These are the first American troops to sail for home.

#### CHINA'S DESIRE TO BE GREAT REPUBLIC

David Z. T. Lui Tells of the Country's Immense Resources and Constructive Plans, and Asks United States' Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Are the people of the United States afraid of the moral awakening of 400,000,000 Chinese people?

This question, asked by David Z. T. Lui, secretary of the commission sent by the Chinese National Board of Trade in the United States in 1915 and now in this city in connection with China's liberal support of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, was received with shouts of "no" and great applause by 2000 members of the Merchants Association at a luncheon yesterday. American enthusiasm for China was evident throughout Mr. Lui's speech. He did not refer specifically to the Shantung agreement, but along the lines where he said there was clearly apparent a defiance of all autocracy and implicit trust that the people of the United States, eventually, will not stand by silent while China's sovereign rights are appropriated by Japan. The greatest applause, accompanied by cheers was aroused when Mr. Lui said: "In China we believe that from now on no country will continue to be ruled by a king, an emperor, a tsar, a kaiser, or a mikado."

#### FIGHTING FOR A REPUBLIC

"I have been asked, since coming to this country," Mr. Lui began, "whether China is still a republic. I am very happy to extend to you the greetings of the Republic of China. In China for the last two years we have been fighting against militarism, against autocracy, and for constitutionalism and democracy. We have been fighting for exactly the same things that you people and the people of Europe have just fought for, and have just won a decided victory for. You may want to know how it is that it takes two years to carry on our fight without victory. We are sure of victory, but so far we have not been able to win it because the militarists in China today and for the past two years have been assisted, instigated, abetted, and helped by the militarists of another country. The militarists of another country recognized that a strong and united Republic of China will be a hindrance to their most ambitious program, which I have no time to describe to you this afternoon.

"If China had been left alone, I am perfectly confident that those of us who stand for constitutionalism and democracy must have won the same kind of victory that you have won on the battlefield. We are fighting to have a republic, and nothing else. We want to join you in your program to make this world safe for democracy. At present we have in China about 7000 miles of railroads, but in our reconstruction program we have put down the construction of 100,000 miles of railroad. We have put down the construction of 1,000,000 miles of macadamized roads, the extension of telegraph lines, of telephones and wireless all over the country, and agricultural reforms, and a plan to operate all the mines in China.

#### GRAT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

"I suppose you are well acquainted with the unlimited natural resources in our country. Take coal: We have enough coal in one of the provinces in North China to supply the entire world at its present rate of consumption for not less than 300 years.

"When we are going to put into operation this extensive construction program will not America have plenty of opportunities in our country? We are not only wanting to have a republic, but a republic on a sound and firm basis. We believe just as firmly as you do every country in this world must be ruled by its people. So the Chinese people today are rapidly awakening to their own responsibility, not only to China, but to the rest of the world. China is going to carry out her program with dogged determination.

"What sort of determination is that? Let me tell you of just one instance. In China we know that opium is a tremendous curse. So we wanted to get rid of it. We had a large stock of opium in Shanghai. We determined we must get rid of it. We constructed three big furnaces in Shanghai. We burnt all the opium in three days and three nights. The market value of the amount of opium burnt was estimated at no less than \$23,000,000,000. That's the kind of determination with which we are carrying out the program of our Republic.

#### FRIDOM FOR UNITED STATES

"Last October, when I was in Canton in South China I received a cablegram from Dr. Mott of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. He appealed in the name of the American people for China to subscribe \$100,000 gold to the United War Work campaign. I said to myself that we must respond to that call. But I saw my country being torn asunder politically. It didn't look very hopeful for us to raise that amount. I do not mean to suggest that China does not have \$100,000 gold, nor do I mean to leave an impression that Chinese are unwilling to give \$100,000. We went and organized the campaign. Politically China was divided, but in this effort to respond to the appeal of your people, China was absolutely united. We surprised ourselves in finding that we were able to remit to this great city no less than \$1,300,000 gold. We could not stop the people from the distant provinces sending in more money every day.

"I refer to this not with any boast-

ful spirit. Why did the Chinese people subscribe so generously? We realized that you were raising \$170,000,000, so we quickly came to the conclusion that it was not the money that you were asking of China or the Chinese people, but it was the expression of our appreciation of your friendship. It is because of that that our people subscribe to this fund.

"In one city in central China what did they subscribe? Over 300,000 copper. A copper is worth about two-thirds of your cent. Why didn't the people subscribe dollars and tens and so on. The money was not given by a few millionaires, but by the men, women, boys, and girls because they wanted to show their friendship.

**MORAL AWAKENING**

"Are you afraid of the moral awakening of 400,000,000 Chinese people? I am sure you are not. But there are some people who are afraid of it and who are obstructing it.

"What we have been doing and are still doing in China is trying to bring about this moral awakening—this moral awakening. Our people are convinced that if we have any friend in this world, your people are our best friends. In this hour of dire need, in our country, the youngest Republic, we are turning to you, our best friend, for cooperation, for assistance and for support. Will you not lend us your helping hand in this hour in order to bring about a complete moral awakening of our people? That moral awakening will not be a menace to the welfare of the world, but will be a blessing. It is something not to be feared, but to be welcomed. Will you help to welcome that?"

#### IDEA OF RHINELAND REPUBLIC OPPOSED

OVER 100 MEMBERS OF GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FROM DISTRICTS IN QUESTION VOTE AGAINST SEPARATION FROM GERMAN STATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Berlin wireless message states that a semi-official report of June 1 announces that placards were posted in Mainz and Wiesbaden on Sunday proclaiming the foundation of the Rhineland Republic, including Rhineland, Rhenish Pfalz, Rhenish Hesse, and the principality of Borkenfeld, with the seat of government provisionally at Wiesbaden and eventually at Coblenz.

The proclamation was signed, says the report, by the labor committees of Rhineland, Nassau-Rhineland, and Pfalz but no names were attached. It was not circulated in Coblenz and Cologne, but few papers in the occupied regions referred to it, though those that did expressed approval.

From another source it is reported that the proclamation refers to the establishment of an old Nassau Republic in Wiesbaden, a Rhineland Republic in Coblenz and a Pfalz Republic in Speyer.

In Wiesbaden, the wireless message continues, the inhabitants torn down the posters immediately and but few people actually saw them. The people as a whole have received the announcement calmly and there is no trace of political excitement.

The only incident occurred in Mainz, where the authorities restrained the occupants of an automobile, who arrived to post up placards apparently by order of the French commandant of Wiesbaden.

On Saturday over 100 Rhineland, Rhine-Hessian and Pfalz members of the German National Assembly and Prussian Diet, representing all parties, met to express their views regarding the attempt at independence in the Rhineland.

After four hours' exhaustive discussion, the idea of separation from the German state was unanimously rejected. Until the conclusion of peace there will be no change in the constitutional relations between Prussia and the other German states.

**SUMMARY OF AMERICAN THIRD ARMY**

COBLENZ, Germany (Tuesday)—(Associated Press)—Regarding the Rhineland Republic, today's summary of intelligence issued by the American third army says:

"The events of the last few days which have culminated in a definite attempt at Wiesbaden to proclaim a Rhineland Republic, independent of Prussia but nevertheless part of the German federation, might be regarded as in the nature of comic opera were it not for the fact that they involve the deliberations at Versailles to a certain extent. To the imperial observer the importance of the movement consists chiefly in the opposition which has developed against it.

"One sees no concerted hilarious greeting of this proffered freedom from Prussian rule, but one does see and hear much to the contrary. It would seem that if in the course of events the Rhineland is to become independent of Berlin it will require a set of German apostles better known than those who hitherto have been fanning the movement."

**PROTEST FROM RHINELAND DEPUTY**

VERSAILLES, France (Tuesday)—Mr. Proft, a Socialist member of the German peace delegation, has gone to Berlin to protest against the formation of the Rhineland Republic. He is a deputy from the Rhineland.

**ORDER ISSUED FOR DR. DORTON'S ARREST**

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The German Government has issued an order for the arrest of Dr. Dorton, president of the new Rhineland Republic, the North German Gazette announces.

#### PROBLEMS ARISING AFTER THE HARVEST

Mr. Hoover Presents Statement to Peace Conference Dealing Also With Steps to Be Taken to Liquidate Food Control

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Herbert C. Hoover presented a memorandum to the Peace Conference today dealing with the steps to be taken for liquidation of the present world food control, and with the economic problems arising after the approaching harvest. A committee consisting of Lord Robert Cecil, Etienne Clementel, Dr. Silvio Crespi, Mr. Hoover and Cartier de Marchionne was appointed to study the question.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—All the important governments of the world, with the exception of that of Argentina, have guaranteed prices of wheat to farmers, and all the European governments having subsidized the bread supply it is considered probable here that commerce in wheat will remain in government hands next year and that there will be little private trading. The American members of the Supreme Economic Council, however, believe there is no necessity of continuing centralized control of the distribution in Europe.

The question of food control after peace has been signed has been discussed by the economic committee. Herbert C. Hoover and the other American members who oppose control take the view that, as there will be no food shortage after the next harvest, food control as it now exists is unnecessary.

Mr. Hoover contends that normal trading should be re-established throughout the world, as no guarantees exist for other commodities, and that if attempts are made to control prices in other commodities production will be stifled and a shortage created.

The last food ship under the direction of the American Food Control Organization will leave the United States late in June, unless there should be a decided change in the world's affairs and some new legislation is passed by the United States Congress, it is indicated here. No law is now in existence authorizing the participation of the United States in food control activities after the signing of the peace treaty, and American food experts believe it desirable that the financing of food transactions should be handled by bankers and that dealings should be permitted through regular channels.

**STATEMENT BY MR. HOOVER**

A statement issued by Mr. Hoover says the bread budget balances, but the surplus of the American crop of wheat and rye this year will be needed.

Other figures gained from the survey made by the organization and various governments indicate that the sugar crop in eastern Europe this year will be 65 per cent of pre-war normal, the wheat and rye crop 77 per cent, and the vegetable harvest about normal. Since the war, it is estimated, Europe has lost 18,400,000 cattle, 39,000,000 hogs and 8,600,000 sheep.

After estimating the European consumption of wheat and rye at 2,250,000,000 bushels, of which about 700,000,000 bushels will have to be imported, the statement continues:

"The available breadstuffs to Europe from the producing countries will probably lie between 770,000,000 and 850,000,000 bushels. It would appear, therefore, that the world's bread budget will balance next year, but within narrow margins. In any event, the present indications are that the American bumper wheat and rye crops will be needed. The principal importing European governments have all guaranteed their farmers' prices at higher levels than the American guarantee and all are involved in bread subsidies. There will not be much likelihood of much private trade in wheat next year outside of government buying."

**EUROPEAN SUGAR PRODUCTION**

"The European production of sugar will be apparently about 65 per cent of the pre-war normal, and before the war imports averaged 2,500,000 tons per annum. The buying power of the people so greatly affects the consumption of this commodity that no estimate of the probable import demands can be forecast. The crops of potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage and other vegetables promise to be about pre-war normal."

"Our survey of the food animals shows that, compared to pre-war conditions, there is a net decrease of 18,400,000 cattle in the 98,300,000 in herds before the war, a decrease of 35,500,000 swine from 69,300,000 and a decrease of about 8,600,000 sheep from the pre-war total of 109,800,000. The number of horses also has greatly diminished. The cattle in central Europe are probably on an average a year younger, than before the war. The decrease in sheep in enemy countries is very large, but there is an increase in other areas due to the tendency to substitute animals that do not require imported food for those that do require it."

"At the present moment while the number of cattle shows a decrease of 20 per cent the dairy and beef production is probably not more than 50 per cent. If the supply of foodstuffs during the next year permits the normal feeding of even the reduced herds, the meat and fat conditions of today will be immensely ameliorated. The volume of demand for animal-product imports not only depends upon the supply of feed, but also on buying power, the recuperation of the herds, and the substitution of tropical vegetables and fats."

**FEED CROPS IN EUROPE**

"As to the feed crops in Europe for animals, it is too early to forecast

crop prospects. To all appearances, about 75 per cent of the usual yield will result. The pre-war animal food imports into Europe, outside of Russia, of coarse grains and seed cakes, were more than 20,000,000 tons; and during the war these imports have fallen to as low as a rate of 6,000,000 tons per annum. With the diminution in herds, the feed imports should not return to the pre-war normal."

"The use of vegetable oils, largely of tropical origin, for human consumption, has greatly expanded during the war. There has been an enormous extension of the oleomargarine and substitute lard manufacturing facilities, the butter consumption of some countries in Europe having reached about where the butters of vegetable origin comprises 70 per cent of the total supplies as against 30 per cent before the war.

"Taking all factors together, every evidence points to continued large imports of animal products, provided the resources can be found to pay for them. The exporting countries as a whole possess considerable increased herds and the oil production of the tropics is capable of large expansion. It appears that there is against meats and fats a fair balance in the world's ledger."

"More than 85 per cent of Europe's import food bill is covered by bread, meats, fats, sugar and feedstuffs. There is enough prospective surplus of these in the world next year to meet the world's essential needs."

**PROBLEM OF PEACE AND FINANCE**

"The problem of securing to Europe the necessary imports next year is a problem of peace and finance. Without both it is hopeless and without peace there could be no



## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd

Sarah

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Broad, brown, billowy Sarah lived at "foly to foly to Cottage, in the reah," but we never knew that mysteriously labeled dwelling save through her tales. She left its remote precincts to come once a week on Thursdays and Fridays to do our washing and ironing. We looked forward to those Friday nights in the summer time. Thursdays didn't count because she swashed things round in the smooth-worn wooden tubs in the daytime, insisting that having her hands in the suds kept her cool—and daytime held no mystery for us, not even in the darkest corner of the cellar.

It was those Fridays when Sarah ironed at night that we enjoyed, usually a whole long summer of enchanted Friday nights, for Sarah never ironed in the daytime in summer if she could help it; it was too unspeakably hot in that sizzling, southern town even for old Sarah. On those sultry nights everything seemed to be limp, the leaves of the moonvine hung daint and still waiting for a breath of breeze, the June buss feebly spluttered round the dim cellar light or idly kicked their listless feet in the air as they lay on their backs on the floor, and even the persistent locusts seemed to grow weary of their shrillness and whir their wings a little less energetically in the hot stillness.

But the more limp everything else appeared to be, the livelier grew old Sarah. Nights like that meant no hardship to her, they merely turned her to that abundant supply of cheeriness so generously and unconsciously imbued in her "bringin'-up" on the plantation down in Kentucky, and she fairly radiated the tender warmth of a never failing good nature. Besides, she "purfured" to iron at night, spending the day in leisurely amability.

Sarah (but you must never think of her except as "Sarah") had charm of a peculiar and well-nigh exclusive variety, but with it she held in thrall all the little ruffians in the neighborhood. True, there were other laundry dresses on the block, yet who dreamed of going down to sit on brokenback chairs or coal boxes in the cellars where they ironed—they didn't stand for anything but wash boilers and clean, starchy clothes. Sarah was the incarnation of romance—romance of such vividness that the ironing board, beewax, bluing, and wash were thrown in, as it were, merely as excuses round which she wove her yarns. We never watched her iron a petticoat ruffle as a petticoat ruffle—she transformed it before our very eyes, by some memory, into the dainty frills on the sheer linen of "Marse Charlie's" shirt bosom, frills that had to be ironed without a wrinkle or "Missey" wouldn't let him wear it.

But now, her mysterious charm comes to light. Sarah had had a master, had been bought and sold like a piece of rope—"jus' lak dat ole clo'es-line yondah in the corner." To talk to an erstwhile slave was, to our budding imaginations, almost as good as chatting with a pirate—they had full many as stirring adventures in common, the main difference in our opinion being that the pirate ruled imperiously where the slave, poor thing, cringed.

But Sarah, to our amazement, had never spent any of her time cringing. No, sirc; she wasn't that sort. When the Yankee cavalrymen rode their horses up to the great house and demanded the surrender of her Rebel master, Sarah, who was then but 16, resisted all coaxing and finally the threats of her captors, and, far from cringing, defied them—whereon they struck her up by the heels. When she came to this part of the story, as she always did when we "pestered" her, we gloried in her bravery, and suffered in agonized joy while she dragged us through the last half hour of that Yankee visit before they finally rode off without her dear Marse Charlie. He escaped that time, but a Yankee bullet found him later on at Shiloh. Sarah's iron had a singular way of moving slowly over the glossy linens when she spoke of this, and one time her eyes grew strangely misty and she forgot to slide it along altogether till some one poked her arm, but by that time she had scorched her cloth.

It was after the war that she accompanied "Missey" on her trip to the Holy Land—Old Sarah was no "n'ry nigger," she was "traveled"—and she spoke with authority when she told us that Lot's wife really had turned to a pillar of salt. "Cause I done spit on my finger an' tasted of it, an' it done tasted salty." Being of a most pronounced turn of mind on the subject of religion, this actual pillar of salt flavored her entire conception of the miraculous and no tale was ever too astonishing to be "de gospel-true." Nor was a tale ever too wild to be thoroughly relished by her awestruck audience.

Occasionally she spun us a yarn about her sail on the sea of matrimony which, being of youngish years, we couldn't appreciate, and at these times we noticed that she steered always for the same port, as it were, the port being no other than "Mistah McCrity." Her jubilation over her five successful matrimonial essays was another point on which we were a little vague, but the fact that "Mistah McCrity" had been the crowning achievement of a well-rounded life, and that she had wed him in "Miss

Benham's pink satin dat fit me lak de paper on de wall," seemed to obviate any sadness that might otherwise have lingered.

Raising children and making waffles were her specialties and, for a combination of accomplishments, they could hardly have been more perfect. Some of her families had been disappointments, but the twins, Lily and Narcissus, made up for all the rest.

Her chuckle never forsook her. It began in little ripples way deep down inside of her somewhere and rose to sputtering gusts of merriment that threatened to shake her generous proportions apart; to begin this performance, for it was a performance to see her bending up and down, slapping her knees, and emitting these sounds, gave you the queerest feeling of never really having to see the joke—you generally did see it, but it wasn't the least bit necessary, the joke was just laughing with Sarah, and no matter how gayly you laughed, you never laughed half so heartily as she. It is easy to picture her down at the end of the long standing where the pink sweet peas grew thickest, beaming to herself as she shouted snatches of hymns between mouthfuls of clothespins, the remains of "Mistah McCrity's" straw hat jammed down on her gray hair, her apron flapping as wildly as the white sheets her capable fingers caught and deftly fastened to the line.

She remains secure in our affections today. Long trousers and long skirts



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It was those Fridays when Sarah ironed at night that we enjoyed"

have not driven her from our happy recollections and, if we all gathered round the ironing board in the cellar again some hot night, her adventures would thrill us, and her daughter make us as merry as it did when we were still counted among the little people.

## THE ATTIC WINDOW

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The two doors of the attic window opened widely outward, and there, just across the valley, was the hill. It was the hill which appealed to the owner the first day she saw it. Other attics might have wider and more beautiful views, but no other gave just this particular picture of the hill framed, as it were, between the open glass doors of the dormer window.

The attic was a large room with sharply sloping roof, from the midst of which this dormer window stuck out proudly. It was no ordinary window, for it had glass sides, so that you could look out in three different directions. The room, too, had possibilities, and these were apparent to the owner at the first glance. Soon she was installed there, and it was then that she began to learn more about the hill.

It was never the same two days together; indeed, it varied from hour to hour; until one came to know and love it one would have laughed at the idea of such variety. The outline was the same—a long, irregular slope, with a thin fringe of trees growing along the edge silhouetted sharply against the sky. Tidily minded people said that the hill would be better without those ragged-looking trees, but the owner of the attic loved every one of them, and appreciated the sturdy growth which would stand firm against the great gales of winter.

The Changeable Hill

Lower down, the grass-covered slopes gave place to little larch and beech woods, but the greater part of the upper face of the hill consisted of one huge quarry; and the angles and roughnesses, where the stone had been blasted out, gave it an air of severity and precipitousness which the surrounding hills lacked. The golden-hued stone, cut and chipped into ledges and facets, caught the light in a very wonderful way. Often after sunset its whole surface would glow with reflected glory, till it shone all rose and amber, or diffused color like a great opal; then, as the glow faded, detail was blurred, till at last all that was visible was the blue denseness of its mass standing out against the clear sky.

In the lecture which Chauvin Boisbouef gave on May 6 at the Town Hall of Tours on Leonardo da Vinci, the eminent lecturer drew a vivid picture of the existence of the great artist in the Castle of Amboise, where he continued to draw views of the castle and plans for its reconstruction, as well as other plans for the building of Chambord, which was not begun then, but which already occupied the thoughts of Francois I.

It is perhaps to be regretted that circumstances prevented the commemoration of Da Vinci from being observed in the great art centers of the world—Rome, Florence, and Paris—with all the grandeur worthy of so great a genius. Yet from a sentimental point of view, the quiet, solemn, little ceremonies which were organized at Tours and at Amboise by a few artists, writers, and dilettanti, are far more satisfying to the artistic sense than would have been any less intimate celebration, from which the precious qualities of quiet and simplicity might perhaps have been excluded.

Midsummer Moon

In the summer nights the moon would come suddenly up from behind those lesser slopes where the railway crossed the ridge of the Cotswolds on its way south, in the most unexpected way; at first just a sense of brightness, so vague one could hardly define it, then a rim of deep corn color, till finally the whole great round appeared above the dark edge of the hillsides and

hung like some vast lantern in the soft blue dimness, which yet was never wholly dark. On these nights the valley was filled with swathes of filmy mist through which the upper part of the hill loomed extraordinarily lofty and majestic.

Sometimes when the sky was covered with rolling gray clouds, driven onward by the wind, the hill would assume a new character. Then it seemed wonderfully near, as though one could toss a pebble on to its slopes from the vantage ground of the attic window. Every detail would stand out with curious distinctness; trowning and doffy, it seemed to lose its brilliance, and to become dun-colored, grass and quarry alike. Sometimes a shaft of pale sunlight breaking through the clouds would strike its surface, turning it for a moment to gold; then the great rain clouds would sweep down over it, veiling it from view, and the wind would shriek round it, till finally silence fell; and next day, maybe, all the tumult would be over and the hill would be again serene, calm, and far away.

But perhaps the best time of all was the early spring. Then the larch woods were softly brown, just waiting to burst out into fresh green needles; the sap had risen in every branch and twig, the elms in the valley were budding and burgeoning, the lovely shapes of the trees softly veiled, yet revealed, through the film of coming leaves. Just across the road, yet clearly seen from the attic, stood a row of dark pine trees; beyond them, in welcome contrast, orchards just coming into bloom; the road itself wound over a little bridge and away were Shurdington Hill on the left, Churchdown to the right, and beyond, faintly blue in the distance, the far hills of Wales. In the foreground the hill, half concealed by the mist which foretells the first hot day.

ITALY'S AIR POST

Translated from *Noi & Il Mondo*, Rome

In Italy, public and private energies seem to turn to the question of aerial postal service and transportation. All official commission has created a code for the air, and has laid out a vast network of aerial routes which start from the Maritime Alps and from the Julian Alps, descend the Mediterranean Coast and the Adriatic to Otranto. One route connects all the cities of the frontier; other routes cross the Apennines and join the coast routes. Along the lines now ready there are more than 80 hangars and as many intermediate landing places.

It is the design to connect the cities of the continent with the islands; and there already exists the Rome-Naples route. Some days ago an enormous biplane carrying 10 passengers, covered the distance between Milan and Rome in four hours and 45 minutes, landing comfortably at Centocelle. Arrangements are advancing rapidly for the practical operation of a postal air line including Naples, Palermo, Tunis, Tripoli. But there is still much to do.

Let us consider Italy's geographical position among her three seas, with her islands on the west, and on the east the coasts of Dalmatia and Albania, the broad gateway to the Balkans and Asia Minor, extending into the heart of the Mediterranean along a part of whose southern shore lies her colony, Libya. Let us consider all this, together with the utilization of commercial aviation in the colony, and the innumerable civilian services to which aviation may be applied, and it will be easy to understand what an advantage it will be to the country to increase aerial traffic.

Leonardo arrived in Touraine in the spring of 1516, after having passed through Fontainebleau, Orleans, Blois, and Tours. He must have been struck by the softness of the incomparable sky of Touraine, of which Joachim du Bellay chanted at about the same period on returning from Italy, celebrating the gray slate roofs of his native province in sonnets which remain amongst the gems of French poetry of the sixteenth century. Leonardo had heard of the far-off Loire country through his old protectors and friends, the Marshal and Cardinal of Amboise, whom he had met during their wanderings throughout Lombardy. And after the passing of Cesare Borgia, not experiencing the security to which he aspired in order successfully to pursue and conclude his lifework, Leonardo remembered the descriptions of his French friends and accepted the hospitality offered him by Francois I. Leonardo settled quite near the Castle of Amboise in the Chateau de Cloux at Clos Lucé, where Francois I used to play as a child with his mother, Louise of Savoy, and his sister, Marguerite. He had always retained a particular affection for this spot, so that by placing the castle at the disposal of the artist, he gave him proof of his admiration and esteem.

In 1517 and 1518, important sums were spent on the Chateau de Cloux, in order to make it more comfortable, more than 15,000 livres being paid to a certain Blaident who was specially charged with the repairs of the Castle of Amboise. Once settled at Cloux, Leonardo rarely left it, except to undertake few excursions and to go once to Romorantin to study the ground of the famous and much-discussed canal which was to connect the Loire with the Saône and the center of France with Italy—and of which he was to be the engineer!

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## OFFICIALS ROUSED BY BOMB ATTACKS

United States Department of Justice Spreads Net for Perpetrators—Immigration Chief Sees Need of New Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Public indignation over the latest act of terrorism against officials responsible for the enforcement of laws in restraint of anarchy is finding effectual expression along two main lines. The government is exerting itself as never before to identify the guilty persons, and Congress is in a mood to pass legislation which will not only make prosecution more comprehensive, but will close the door of immigration to the enemies of organized government.

As one of the men who planted bombs in eight cities was destroyed when a bomb exploded at the home of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in Washington on Monday night, the efforts of government agents and police from several cities are centered here to find the clues that will identify this man and through him identify other members of the band. Officials of the Department of Justice express confidence that the arrest of the conspirators will be accomplished soon.

According to one official, the men and women of known anarchist sentiments either have a remarkable morale, because nobody has been found who would confess knowledge of the plots, or the generality of anarchists actually know nothing about the bomb outrages this week and in April, which, in that event, must be executed by a comparatively small group who so far have eluded detection, though acting in concert over a wide territory.

A. Caminetti, United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, sees in this activity of anarchists abundant vindication of the stringent immigration bill which was introduced in Congress by Albert Johnson, Representative from Washington, with the approval of the Bureau of Immigration. The bill would require all immigrants to register for provisional admittance and any immigrants found to be undesirable could be deported. Aliens now in this country also would be registered and so give the government a better opportunity to determine their fitness for citizenship.

"The law needs to be strengthened also to give the bureau closer supervision over sailors who come to this country on foreign vessels," said Mr. Caminetti. "This is the only gap now open to anarchists. We, of course, detect and turn back many dangerous aliens, but unquestionably some are getting into the country by working their passage over as sailors and deserting their ships."

William J. Flynn, formerly chief of the United States Secret Service, was at work yesterday as chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, following his appointment to this position Tuesday by the Attorney-General. His long experience in the kind of work furnished by the bomb plots leads officials to expect gratifying results before long.

"While other bombs may be placed, the efforts will not continue long," it was stated, "because it is confidently anticipated that in not many days—perhaps hours—practically all the terrorists will either be in custody or in hiding, to be run down at leisure."

## FIGHT CONTINUES ON DAYLIGHT-SAVING LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The efforts to repeal the Daylight-Saving Law, through a rider to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, failed again yesterday. Gilbert N. Haugen, Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, was compelled to abandon his efforts to have the bill passed with a daylight-savings repealer attached to it. The appropriation bill was passed yesterday, so that the repeal forces must now fight the question on its merit and as a separate resolution.

John J. Esch, Representative from Wisconsin, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, before which hearings are now being held, declared that the committee is about equally divided on the question of reporting out a repealing resolution. "The fight is developing into a big issue," he said.

The United States Chamber of Commerce joined forces with the American Federation of Labor in opposition to the repeal in a letter to Chairman Esch on Tuesday. This protest against repeal pointed out that 32 legislatures had been requested to adopt memorials for the repeal of the law, but that only four such memorials were actually adopted.

## BIDS FOR ARMY MEAT TOO LOW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The War Department has been unable to find a satisfactory market in this country for the large amounts of canned meats it has on hand. G. W. A. Hare told the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday. Dumping the large amount of meat owned by the War Department on the market would not only mean a big loss to the army, but it would be disastrous for many business interests, he said. "It would undoubtedly drive many small grocers out of business," he insisted.

"The amount of meat held by the Government is now about 141,000,000 pounds, valued at \$60,000,000," he continued. "All our efforts to dispose of the meat in this country brought bids

offering about 40 per cent of the cost to the government, and we have been of the opinion that this is too large a sacrifice."

"Foreign demand, however," he said, "has already bid for about 70 per cent of the total supply at prices slightly under the government cost. Romania is willing to take nearly the entire supply, and offers treasury notes in payment."

## AVIATION AS AID IN UNITING AMERICAS

Possibilities Discussed at Pan-American Conference—Edward N. Hurley Plans to Take 700 to South America on Liner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Shipping and aviation as factors in promoting better trade relations in the western hemisphere were the principal subjects before the Pan-American Commercial Conference yesterday.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announced that the board intended to establish trade routes for the new United States mercantile marine that would include ports in every country in Central and South America.

Mr. Hurley disclosed a plan to take a party of 700 citizens of the United States on a trip to these ports in November, using the transport Mount Vernon, which formerly was a German liner, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. It will be a trip of education as well as to encourage commercial relations. He said the board hoped to introduce finer ships in the South American trade than were known there before the war.

The possibilities of the aeroplane in developing commerce was discussed by Augustus Post, secretary of the Aero Club of America, who declared that "commercial aviation has started by leaps and bounds to exceed the tremendous development made during the time of war, which put aeronautics 20 years ahead of what it would have been without this stimulus to inventive genius."

Plans are now under way by the United States Post Office Department and by private concerns for establishing aerial mail routes between the United States and Cuba and other countries to the south. Otto Praeger, second assistant Postmaster-General, advocated further development of parcel post and international money order service between the United States and South and Central America.

## MAINTAINING GERMAN TROOPS IN LETVIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BASEL, Switzerland (Wednesday)—A press dispatch from Berlin announced that the allied governments have handed the German armistice commission at Spa a note regarding the maintenance of German troops in Latvia.

The note specifies that a line will be drawn to mark the extreme limit for the withdrawing of German troops.

General von der Goltz will be left in command under the following conditions:

He will facilitate in Latvia the creation of a coalition government in which all parties will be represented according to their importance.

Lettish troops must be given back their arms in three months. The government is to be granted all facilities to execute the mobilization.

A fortnight's delay is allowed for the acceptance of these terms. During that delay the allied governments will decide whether General von der Goltz is to be kept in power.

## IRISH RESOLUTION FAVERED IN SENATE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Localized Wire

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday reported favorably on Senator Borah's resolution urging the Peace Conference to give a hearing to Irish delegates. The committee amended the resolution by eliminating a reference to the "Irish Republic," on the ground that it might constitute a recognition of the Republican Government.

The resolution calls on the American peace delegation to lay before the conference the request of Count Plunkett, Arthur Griffith and Edward de Valera, Irish peace delegates, that they be permitted to present their claims for Irish self-determination.

SCHOOL APPOINTMENT VETOED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Mayor Couzens has vetoed action of the Board of Education in appointing Dr. Randal J. Condon of Cincinnati as superintendent of public schools. In response to a delegation of teachers and principals of city schools who commanded his act, Mayor Couzens said that he had learned that 90 per cent of the teachers were opposed to the appointment. "If Detroit has not yet developed a man big enough for the place, it is time we put one there and helped him grow to the job," the Mayor added.

## LABOR TO DISCUSS RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Announcement is made in the weekly news letter of the Illinois State Federation of Labor that a big "Labor mass meeting will be held in Chicago on June 8 to consider the question of government ownership of railroads. Glen E. Plumb, attorney for the railroad brokers, will be the main speaker.

## EUROPE DESCRIBED AS OBJECT LESSON

Frank A. Vanderlip, Former President of National City Bank of New York, Warns Capital to Be More Liberal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The greatest question in the world today is the adjustment of the differences between Capital and Labor, and it must be approached with an understanding and liberalism on the part of employers surpassing anything of this sort that they have shown before. So Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank declared yesterday in the first speech he has delivered since the announcement of his resignation.

Mr. Vanderlip after his recent return from Europe made a speech on European industrial conditions in which he handled the situation with what some of his friends since then have called pessimism, but which liberals have regarded as an encouragingly honest attempt to face facts in an endeavor to find a proper and speedy solution of the problems involved before it is too late.

### Object Lesson to United States

Yesterday he told the Merchants Association that he could not alter the picture of Europe he had presented as in the midst of vital changes, a Europe which presents to the United States an object lesson, invoking from thoughtful students of world affairs the realization that prompt measures to meet these changing conditions are necessary. The speech took on added interest from the fact that in the period between his first address since his return and yesterday his resignation had been announced. The resignation has caused considerable comment. The announcement was laconic and later reports of friction were denied.

Mr. Vanderlip in his two speeches has shown that his experience in Europe has made him more liberal in his views than most American financial leaders. The radical Socialists have welcomed the fact that he sees bolshevism for what they have always insisted it was.

### A Question of Hunger

"You know," he said yesterday, "we would all be Bolsheviks if we got hungry enough. Some people have been calling me a pessimist, but if you could share my opinion of the opportunity that America is going to have in the world, the opportunity of service, of responsibility and recompense, you would be the most optimistic crowd of men ever gathered under one roof. This is based on the supposition that Europe is going to gather herself together and start back toward a normal life under the present capitalistic system of society. Remember, I am not sure that Europe is going to do that, but if Europe does, then our position is the most favored that any nation ever had."

Mr. Vanderlip's praise of British stamina, which he said, was standing by now as sturdily as at any time when England, during the war, had her back to the wall, was received with enthusiastic applause. This applause was repeated whenever he extended similar appreciation of England.

### Must Share With Labor

"I believe these rises in wages in England have been absolutely necessary.

I think England's differential in the industrial markets of the world has been underpaid Labor, and I believe she has lost that differential because she must now pay Labor better. But there is a lesson we might well take home. We cannot have under-payment of Labor here either. The nation that dominates the world is going to be the nation that brings about harmonious relations between Capital and Labor.

"I believe the greatest question in the world today is this adjustment of differences between Capital and Labor.

It has got to be approached with an understanding and a liberalism on the part of the employers that goes further than anything we had heretofore; but if it is so approached, and if we can add to these other tremendous advantages that this Nation has, a real understanding between Capital and Labor which will bring Labor gratefully to its job, will make Labor see that production is for Labor's benefit.

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## TELEGRAPH MEN IN ATLANTA QUIT

Step Declared to Foreshadow a National Strike of Operators Against Policy of the United States Postmaster-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
ATLANTA, Georgia—Multiples and Morse operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Atlanta affiliated with the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America went on strike yesterday in sympathy with striking employees of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company here.

Charles F. Mann, southern organizer for the national union, declares this step foreshadows a national strike of telegraphers as a demonstration against the policy of Albert S. Burleson, United States Postmaster-General, who, during the government's war administration of public utilities, is declared to have incurred the hostility of organized labor.

"The Southern Bell strike was called," said Mr. Mann, "as a demonstration, and the Western Union local strike will be of the same nature. The situation in Atlanta is merely the prelude of a national strike of wire workers in defense of their right to organize and bargain collectively along lines laid down in President Wilson's proclamation of April 8, 1918. In these strikes that are now beginning, will be determined once and for all the rights of wire workers."

Mr. Mann stated the telegraphers were called out with the formal approval of S. J. Konenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America. He declares the stage is all set for a national strike, which was held up last Monday on orders from Mr. Konenkamp.

Telegraphers were warned by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, that their employment would be immediately canceled if they struck.

The strikers replied by sending broadcast throughout the south a statement declaring a national strike would be called, and with the approval of the American Federation of Labor, unless Mr. Burleson acceded to their demands, chief of which is the reinstatement of 10 or more telephone and telegraph workers. These, the union claims, were discharged because of their affiliation with the Commercial Telegraphers Union a few weeks ago.

Mayor Key has forwarded to Washington detailed charges of the unionists in the cases of seven of the discharged workers. At 6 p.m. yesterday the 24-hour period given by Burleson for the striking telephone employees to return expired. Unionists claim that more than 900 wire workers are already out. The telephone and telegraph service has not been seriously impaired.

## EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL DISCUSSED IN SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The government bill for an eight-hour working day was recently discussed at a Cabinet Council meeting in Sweden. It is proposed that this act should come into force on June 1, and should remain in force until the end of 1923.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Schotte, pointed out the prominent position which the demand for an eight-hour day has assumed in the modern Labor movement. He then gave a résumé of the laws on this subject abroad, showing that in every country of importance in the world's market a working week of 48 hours had been decreed by law, or otherwise, and thus it had become an international institution. Under such conditions he declared the passing of the bill would not place Swedish industrial life in an especially unfavorable position as regards the industries of other competing countries. It was certainly possible that some countries, owing to the increasing international competition, would try to make the hours of work longer, but with a view to the increasing political influence of the working classes the Home Secretary did not think it was at all likely that such claims would be successful, and even less so, as there were signs, he said, that the eight-hour day would be decreed by law, as a result of the new state of affairs that peace would inaugurate.

The social side of the proposed reform, with its possibilities of raising the cultural standard of the working classes, was also emphasized by Mr. Schotte. The Home Secretary pointed out, in this connection, the political gains that might be won in these troublous times if the working classes had their old, and to them symbolic, claim amicably settled.

## ONE BIG UNION IDEA IS STRONGLY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The One Big Union idea, which had its origin in western Canada, had its answer from organized Labor in Montreal when the delegates of the Trades and Labor Council, with only three dissenting votes, went on record as opposing it by adopting a strong resolution drafted by their executive committee. The resolution was in answer to a circular received from the promoters of the One Big Union movement, asking the Montreal workers to declare themselves on the question.

"When the workers have organized under the banner of the international unions," says the resolution adopted, "their salaries have increased, and their working conditions have greatly improved. The advantages and the

benefits so acquired by the trade union movement can be maintained and increased by a greater solidarity between the workers and the unions of various trades, workers in the same industry, by means of a system of allied trades and councils of federated trades.

"The promoters of the movement called One Big Union do not offer us any definite or progressive measures, and their propaganda is built upon slander and calumny against the movement which has permitted them to improve their own labor conditions. The institution of a new system of labor organization in Canada can only divide organized Labor, confuse the workers, and thus lose the advantages and benefits obtained and the position acquired by long years of struggle and sacrifice, and to place them at the mercy of the exploitation of the capitalists, whose object is to create and take profit by the division of the working classes."

The council recommends to all the affiliated unions "to take the same stand and work without relaxation to strengthen the bonds of solidarity which unite all the workers under the banner of the international unions, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

Typographical Union Condemns It  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—James Drury, representative of the International Typographical Union for eastern Canada, who has been making a tour of his district, states that the One Big Union movement will receive no sympathy from typographical locals either in the east or the west. He said that the members of the union were opposed to the One Big Union movement not only because it is fostered by the spirit of I. W. W. and extremists, but "because we believe very strongly in the union of crafts, not the general amalgamation of Labor to the sinking of the interests of the crafts." A circular has been forwarded to all the locals in eastern Canada reminding them of the resolution which was recently passed by the executive board of the Ontario and Quebec conference, held at Hamilton, Ontario, which repudiated and discredited the One Big Union movement.

AMERICA AND GEORGIAN CANAL  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons recently Mr. Joseph Archambault, member for Champlain and Vercheres, drew the attention of the government to an important resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Senator King of Utah, regarding the Georgian Bay Canal. The resolution proposes that the waterway be constructed by way of Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River, and that costs be paid by Canada and the United States jointly. It also would authorize the United States to acquire a port on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal. In reply to Mr. Archambault, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden said that as far as co-operation is concerned with the United States in the construction of the canal, he did not think there was any intention that the United States Government would be prepared to co-operate. "I can only say at the moment," added Sir Robert, "that we shall ascertain just what the proposal is and give it our consideration."

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ASSAILED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Southern Metal Trades Association, at its convention here, went on record in drastic resolutions protesting against the attempt to rehabilitate the United States Employment Service. The secretary, E. Dunn, of Atlanta, Georgia, was instructed to forward copies of this resolution to every senator and representative in all the states represented in the association, and to ask them to use their influence against the continuance of the service. The resolution urges that a congressional committee be appointed to investigate the service, so that an opportunity may be given for presentation of evidence to support the charge that the service has been dominated by agents of Labor unions, and has been conducted in the sole interest of unionism, which forms less than 3 per cent of the population of the United States.

CHICAGO MOONEY MEETING  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—For the purpose of getting the latest word from the Chicago Labor unions on their attitude toward a general strike in the interest of Thomas J. Mooney before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, June 9, the Mooney leaders here have called a meeting of representatives of all Labor unions in the city for Saturday night. Anton Johannsen, in charge of the Mooney headquarters here, will go to the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, as a representative of the Mooney cause.

VOLUNTARY INCREASE OF PAY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Notices have been posted in all the mills of the Dominion Textile Company, one of the greatest enterprises in Canada, announcing an all-round increase in the wages of the company's operatives of 10 per cent, to go into effect immediately. The action of the executive of the enterprise is a voluntary one, and the increase, it is stated, will involve additional working costs of approximately \$400,000 per annum.

SOLDIER FARM BILL VOTED DOWN  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—By a voice vote yesterday, the House of Representatives refused to reconsider its action of Tuesday, when it voted against the bill calling for an appropriation of \$500,000 with which to purchase farms at cost for returned soldiers. Opponents of the bill charged that it was designed to serve private interests.

## SHORTER HOURS ON THE BRITISH FARM

Within Five Years, It Is Said,  
There Will Be 50-Hour Week  
With 48-Hour One in Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Representatives of the Workers Union, who are members of the agricultural county wages committees, met at the Essex Hall, when they received the report of their representatives on the Central Wages Board.

Councilor John Beard, Birmingham, who presided, said that the meeting was called for the purpose of putting before them the present position under the Agricultural Wages Board. The question of women and youths had been referred to the district wages committees for advice. The order just issued gave a very substantial advance in wages to the men on the land. In order to gauge the advance they had made it was only necessary to look back to the year 1914. Today the agricultural laborer stood in a position which, less than five years ago, he would never have dreamed of.

### MUCH LESS A SLAVE

He calculated that the present rate of advance was all in favor of the workers—6s. 6d. a week for workers of 21 years and over—and the cost of living had been largely met previously, because they must remember that the agricultural worker was nearer the source of supplies than the town worker. The greatest advantage, however, was the reduction in the number of hours. Within the next five years there would be a 50-hour week for farm workers, with a 48-hour week in winter. The farm laborer today was much less of a slave than he used to be. To produce independence on the part of the agricultural laborer had been the greatest achievement. He appealed to the agricultural representatives to support the order of the Central Wages Board. They looked upon it as a settlement which was likely, in the nature of things, to stand for another 12 months.

Mr. Quantrill (Norfolk) moved as an amendment that the minimum be 60s. a week, and that it should be payable to lads of 18 years and upwards. He stated that 30s. today was only equal to 12s. 6d. formerly, and if they were to have a proper equivalent they should have 80s. a week. If lads of 18 were men for the purpose of war, they should be men for the purpose of industry.

human family. Today that was changed.

Mr. G. H. Sturt-Bunning, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, complimented the gathering on their organization, recalling the fact that at one time they were regarded as unorganized.

A resolution was moved by the chairman in which it was declared that the conference "while accepting the settlement reached by the Agricultural Wages Board, most emphatically declares that the minimum wages fixed are still inadequate, and hereby instructs the executive committee, at the earliest available opportunity, to press, either through the Wages Board, or by negotiation with the National Farmers Union, for a national minimum wage of 50s. for a six day working week of 44 hours all the year round, and, further, while being opposed to systematic overtime, recognizes that, in certain circumstances, overtime is unavoidable, and demands that where such overtime is worked it shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half for week days, and at the rate of double time for Sundays. Moreover, this conference emphatically condemns the 'tied cottage' system, and urges upon the government the necessity of a national housing scheme of immediate application, and one that will have the effect of eliminating the 'tied cottage.'

Fifteen of the principal publishers decided last Thursday to close their plants indefinitely after the refusal of union printers to set the advertisement of a boycotted department store. The smaller papers were forced to suspend publication because they could no longer use the presses of the larger papers.

The publishers stopped posting news dispatches on the bulletin boards. The boards are covered with this notice: "This paper has suspended indefinitely because of the united fight for the liberty of the press."

The publishers say they will resume when all the papers have been able to train new non-union composing-room crews.

Out-of-town newspapers are not circulated in Buenos Aires, the publishers maintaining an attitude of "hands off" in the local fight. Occasionally newspapers offer for sale some Socialist newspaper with much propaganda but little news.

The strike of street-car employees, which has been in progress for a week, apparently is causing more inconvenience than lack of newspapers. Comparatively few cars are running, and during the rush hours the cars are jammed, people even riding on the tops of the cars.

The lack of disorder in spite of the unusual situation is noticeable. Business generally is greatly unsettled. Two hundred firms are said to be facing difficulties with their employees.

Congress is debating the situation daily in the hope of finding a solution of the Labor troubles and at the same time avoiding outbreaks and preventing a general suspension of business.

## FREIGHT HANDLERS' DISPUTE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Under the terms of an agreement reached by the committees representing the Marine Boat Workers Association and private owners increases ranging from \$5 to \$15 a month, with extra pay for overtime work in excess of 10 hours, has been allowed the marine engineers, mates, and pilots and harbor boatmen employed in New York Harbor. According to Thomas L. Delahunt, president of the affiliation, the agreement is subject to the ratification of the several unions. Runs for one year, with back pay from April 21.

About 4500 workers other than those employed on government craft are affected by the agreement. The mates, mates, pilots, and engineers will receive an increase of \$15 per month over the rates paid prior to the strike in March. The lowest increase, of \$5, applies to the men employed on the double-craft boats. Cooks will receive an increase of \$8.

Prior to the strike the men were not paid overtime until they had served 12 hours, so that the new terms allow them an increase of 16 per cent. The agreement acknowledges full recognition of their unions and the right of collective bargaining.

An adjustment of the overtime rates on a basis of time and a quarter on week days, and time and a half on Sundays.

The present minimum wage range from 30s. to 35s. a week.

With only two dissentents the following resolution was adopted: "Having heard the report of the members of the Wages Board, this conference of representatives on county wages committees decides to accept the proposal of the Wages Board to advance the wages by 6s. 6d. per week, and recommends members everywhere to accept the order."

## FARM LABOR HAS ITS WORKERS' UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—The executive committee of the One Big Union has called a conference of representatives of trades and labor councils and district boards to be held in Calgary today. In issuing the call the secretary states that the returns of the referendum on industrial organization so far received indicate that the proposal has carried through the four western provinces, and that the vote of the membership working in the vital industries from Port Arthur, Ontario, to Victoria, British Columbia, in favor of the One Big Union, has surpassed the most optimistic anticipation "despite the lack of funds and the brief time at our disposal to carry on the propaganda, and in the face of bitter opposition from the daily press and some officials of the Labor movement."

ONE BIG UNION CONFERENCE

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THE HANAN SHOES CO.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan—The royal commission appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate conditions between Capital and Labor sat here and was well attended. The chief cause of Labor unrest was stated

that the work is so poor they are not able to make the equivalent of their day's rating on piece work, 60 spinners, the entire force of the Winooski branch of the American Woolen Company chain of mills have struck. The spinners demand that their piece work ratings be adjusted to meet the new conditions of the day. The plant, in accordance with instructions from its Boston office, posted a notice last week that a general increase of a substantial size would become effective for all employees on June 2.

## BUENOS AIRES IS WITHOUT DAILIES

All Newspapers Stopped by  
Strike, and City of 1,500,000  
People Does Not Get Even  
Bulletin Board News Service

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Buenos Aires, a city of more than 1,500,000 inhabitants, with more than 30 daily newspapers in many languages, has been without newspapers or even news bulletins for six days. The people appear to accept the situation calmly, as merely another phase of the Labor troubles which have beset the city in recent months.

Mr. A. Milhalko to be due to the high cost of living and the uneasiness of Labor as a result of the war. He said he employed 70 hands at a minimum wage of \$75 a month. He had worked out a profit-sharing system himself and had never had any strikes.

He thought there was a general feeling that food prices should be better regulated.

Mrs. Francis of the Trades and Labor Council said the government must interfere to stop profiteering. She favored the government gradually taking over business until everything was controlled except farming.

W. Mill, president of the Trades and Labor Council, said there was no friction but some unrest. He did not consider the Whitley report provided a real remedy. High wages, he said, did not mean expensive living, and cutting of wages would assuredly cause trouble. Living costs had increased 90 per cent, but wages only 30 per cent.

W. B. Wallace of the Typographical Union claimed that Labor unrest was due to the employers failing to give recognition to the unions. The Nation was not ready, he said, for a six-hour day. He favored eight hours. In 1912 a fair living could be secured for \$5.50 a week. Now it cost \$12 or more.

When the commission sat in Regina, a report was presented by the Trades and Labor Council in which it was stated that in the opinion of the committee which had examined the Whitley and Rockefeller reports, both schemes had a number of failings, owing to the fact that the men's positions on these councils were merely of an advisory kind and added nothing to their authority to control and direct their own lives and labor. The business agents of the regular union were in a better position to handle these matters effectively. The open shop system favored by the Rockefeller report, would not be considered by organized Labor.

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Two hundred firms are said to be facing difficulties with their employees.

Congress is debating the situation daily in the hope of finding a solution of the Labor troubles and at the same time avoiding outbreaks and preventing a general suspension of business.

The strike of street-car employees, which has been in progress for a week, apparently is causing more inconvenience than lack of newspapers. Comparatively few cars are running, and during the rush hours the cars are jammed, people even riding

## ANTI-BRITISH POLICY OF FORMER KHEDIVE

Witness in Humbert Trial Says Abbas Hilmi Confessed Having Received German Money for Campaign Against Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — It has to be recorded that in this remarkable and variegated treason trial, in which Messrs. Charles Humbert, Lenoir, Desouches and Ladoix were on their defense, the first really and very palpable hit was scored by the senator of the Meuse, as the late editor of the Journal is commonly called. This is not imagination; it was really admitted by the prosecuting counsel, the implacable and even truculent, as many would say, Captain Mornet, who was led at the close of the cross-examination of one of the prosecution's lady witnesses to appeal to the court not to be too much influenced by the failure of the witness to the point of believing in Humbert's innocence.

As a piece of lawyer-craft, developed with marvelous skill and polished to full dramatic brilliance, this sensational scene, prepared and executed by Mr. Moro Gaffieri, was admirable. Humbert, in all the fencing that had been in progress on the previous days, had seemed to gain a little here and there, though not to any extent. He seemed to score slightly over the President of the Republic, and the court cannot quite understand how a man, who certainly seemed, in many most prominent instances, to exert the utmost patriotism, came to be associated in any shady and semi-treasonable way with the friends of Germany, if he ever was. But there are black spots on his war chart that do not seem easy to rub out. One thing certain is that after the twelfth sitting of the court, Humbert's case was stronger than after the first.

### A Writer of Parts

The lady in question this time was one who is known in the literary world — being a writer of parts — as Mrs. de Rochebrune, but who is really Mrs. Hortense Riffard. She came to the witness bar enveloped in a khaki mantle, having in recent times been a supervisor at the powder factory at Bourges. She is the wife, according to Muhammadan law, of Mohamed Farid Bey, a leader of the Egyptian National Party, and she mentioned that her husband, to whom she had been married 10 years, had deserted her during the war under the pretext that she was a French spy.

It was a strange story that she had to tell. She came to know Abbas Hilmi, the ex-Khedive, through her husband, and once at the place where he was staying she met Bolo. Abbas Hilmi spoke to her of a separate peace between Germany and France, and of a campaign against England. He said he had received German money for this project, and Bolo should be his intermediary. She wished to tell what she had heard to certain French persons, and having been introduced to Mr. Benazet, a deputy, by Mr. Jean Longuet, she told him on July 22, 1915, all that she knew. Mr. Benazet said that the facts she had related were so important that he wished to talk to the President of the Republic about them. At the request of Mr. Benazet she wrote it down. She used to read the Journal and admired the campaign conducted by Mr. Humbert, so one day she wrote offering news on the espionage against France, and later wrote again mentioning the schemes Germany wished to carry out through the medium of the ex-Khedive. She received no answer, but one day she found passages in an article signed Saint Brice that had certainly been taken from her communications.

### A Dispute About Bolo

Now the lady said that in the course of her three letters to Humbert she specifically warned him against Bolo, mentioning him by name. And this was in October or November, 1915, so that if this were really so, it was a big point against Humbert. Mr. Benazet was brought to the witness bar and confirmed that part of the story that concerned himself, and then Mrs. de Rochebrune was brought back and put through a cross-examination by Maitre Moro Gaffieri, who pressed her upon the point as to whether she was sure that she mentioned Bolo in the correspondence and reminded her significantly of her oath. She maintained positively that in one of the letters she mentioned Bolo by name. The prosecution had only copies of these letters, the originals of which were missing, and the copy of the particular one in which Bolo was supposed to be mentioned was minus a page, and that the page which should have contained the name. So it appeared that the lady's word would stand, but having brought her to emphasize her certainty with the greatest vehemence, Maitre Moro Gaffieri remarked: "Nobody was able to discover the originals of these letters," and then, after a dramatic pause, he added "except myself!" He then handed in the missing letters, which contained no mention of Bolo, but only a vague reference to a French traitor who was going backward and forward between Paris, Zurich, and Berne.

The surprise and sensation were enormous. The witness was desolée — extremely so. She stammered out something to the effect that she was quite ashamed and had really thought that the name was there. Following up his advantage immediately, Maitre Moro Gaffieri brought her to withdraw her evidence and admit that what she had possibly intended to write she had not written, and that her memory had failed her. It was all she could do. The advocate proposed that she



Photograph by The Daily Mail, London

The Germans receiving the peace terms

The five German delegates are seated in the center. The nearest is Dr. Melchior, then come Professor Schücking, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Mr. Landsberg and Mr. Leinert

## WHEN THE GERMANS HEARD THE VERDICT

Eyewitness Describes Presentation of the Peace Terms at Versailles and the Thoughts Which the Scene Called Up

should be prosecuted for perjury, but Captain Mornet, coming to the rescue, urged that it was only a mistake and that she had not willfully committed perjury, next pleading to the court not to be too much influenced by this affair to the extent of believing that Humbert must be innocent. Maitre Moro Gaffieri remarked: "This is the first retraction; there will be others!" Mrs. de Rochebrune left the court amid many open indications of disapproval on the part of the onlookers. M. Humbert seemed enormously pleased with himself.

### Impression of Bolo

At the same sitting the further deposition of the President of the Republic, Mr. Poincaré, was read. In this long statement Mr. Poincaré explained the point about the date of the letter which was in question at a previous sitting, by insisting that the real date was not January or June, but October, and he accounted for his having to alter the month on the letter (freely admitting he had done so) to his absent-mindedness at the time, having first written the month wrongly. He insisted that he had no animosity against Humbert, but that he had been suggested. Referring once more to Bolo, the President said he formed a bad impression of him from the first. Bolo in his conversation, mixing falsehoods with the truth. Mr. Poincaré vehemently insisted that "his honor and his conscience" he was ready to do anything to make an end of all those treason affairs.

At a later stage Mr. Jean Weber, who was a leading figure in the management of the Journal at the time the contract with Lenoir was made, gave evidence for three hours, insisting that Humbert throughout had behaved and acted in the most patriotic manner, and would have denounced the others at an early stage, but had been strongly advised by responsible persons not to do so. Having so little proof, he would have been laughed at by the authorities if he had denounced them at that stage, just as he was laughed at when he proclaimed the shortage of munitions and guns. As to Bolo, he went to the Journal as a financier with good connections.

## SYSTEMATIC CHANGE IN COSTS OF LIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England — An interesting paper on "The Measurement of Changes in the Cost of Living" was read before the Royal Statistical Society by Dr. A. L. Bowley.

Dr. Bowley indicated that the percentage increases in the cost of living from July, 1914, to June, 1918, and March, 1919, were about 10 points lower than as shown in the Ministry of Labor's index-number of the "rise of prices." That reduction, though not apparently great, would have involved a saving of over £3,000,000 annually in railway wages alone. It was found that an analysis of household budgets showed that the expenditure per head (after correction was made for the requirements at different ages) fell on the average as the number of children under 14 years old increased.

In the skilled classes each additional person over 14 years involved the expenditure on food of 9s. 5d. and each additional child 3s. 8d. The expenditure per head and per "equivalent man" diminished as the number in the family increased, whether by the presence of more adults or of more children. The diminution was slow for additional adults who earned money to pay for their food, and comparatively rapid for additional children, who had to share in the expenditure of their father's earnings. Thus per "man" the expenditure for a family consisting of man and wife and two children under 14 was 12s. 10d.; for man, wife, son and daughter both earning, and two children was 11s. 10d. and for man, wife, and four children under 14 was 10s. 7d. Young children in the larger families were found to have the worst chance of adequate nourishment.

The lecturer urged that much more attention should be given to method, and much more complete data should be obtained if wages were to be determined in the future by the help of index numbers of prices.

forced upon them. The hour for the reckoning of our accounts has arrived. You have asked for peace. We are ready to meet your desire. You will be given the text of the conditions upon which we will make peace. You will have ample time in which to examine them. You will receive that courteous treatment which is customary among civilized nations. But this I must make clear. This second peace of Versailles has been won at too great a cost for us not to have the right to exact, from you, the securities which are necessary in order that such a war shall not occur again."

After the translation of this brief address into English and German, and a short exposé of the procedure proposed, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau replied. He read a long prepared statement, which it is not necessary to repeat. It was the studied and careful construction of the political propagandist, principally designed to influence the thoughtless of the world. It had a few facts in it. But, unlike Mr. Clemenceau's words, it conspicuously failed to meet the needs of the occasion. Doubtless it lost much of its effect through bad translation. But in its utter disregard of the central fact that Germany was facing the peoples she had cruelly wronged and in its mixture of apologetic argument, challenging insolence, and appeal to ignore the past in a common sentimental profession of good intentions about the future, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau totally destroyed the natural sympathy felt by many of the Allies for the trying situation in which the German delegates stood.

### The Greater Peacemakers

As soon as the reading of the document was finished, Mr. Clemenceau closed the session and the German delegation withdrew.

It was a scene not readily forgotten — the first entry of Germany into diplomatic relations with the outside world. But it was impossible not to think of the greater peacemakers in the war, whose work was thus to be repeated and signed in the splendor of Versailles — of the men who left everything and fought and struggled at Ypres, and Arras, at Rheims, and Verdun, in mud and rain, in snow and in heat, year in and year out, for more than four years, under constant bombardment by gas and mortar and shell, often with no proper weapons with which to reply — in order that they might prove that militarism and the fear of torture and death could not avail one jot to undo the right or enslave mankind.

With this exception, those who supported the bill were all Europeans, mostly official, but including all the non-official Europeans present. The government had a steady majority throughout the debate of about 15, having some 35 votes behind it, and 20 against it. These were, in point of fact, the figures actually recorded when the final motion, that the bill be passed, was carried.

The only incident which partook of the nature of a "scene" was witnessed subsequently to the passage of the bill, the Hon. Mr. Sarma immediately tendering his resignation as a member of the legislative council to the viceroy, in the form of a letter in which he said:

"The passing of the Rowlett Bill in its present form at a time of peace, is a dangerous violation of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence and the Constitution, a grave menace to the liberty of the subject, and perhaps marks the beginning of the end. It is with deep regret, therefore, that I beg to tender my resignation of membership of the Indian legislative council and beg that it may be accepted. Ever truly loyal, I beg to remain, sir, your most obedient servant."

The "Black Bills" — A day or two later Mr. Sarma withdrew his resignation.

The passage of the first of the "black bills," as they have been dubbed for some weeks past by the opposition press — one newspaper embroiders this description by calling them "black cobra bills" — has so far failed to produce an excitement except in Bombay, where, as a mark of protest, no business was transacted the following day at either of the stock exchanges. The grain mart at Madras, the wholesale cloth markets and many Indian business houses and shops remained closed.

The attitude of Bombay has all along been more decidedly hostile to the measures than that of the other presidencies. Between 600 and 700 persons are said to have taken the satyagraha vow (passive resistance) in the western presidency, which is a

good deal more than have been recorded elsewhere in India. Mr. Gandhi has now gone to Madras to preach passive resistance. The moderates of this presidency have anticipated his campaign, and have publicly placed upon record their opinion that the proposal to meet the Rowlett legislation by means of passive resistance is inexpedient.

On the other hand, the Bengal provincial congress committee has met, and has decided to adopt the idea of passive resistance, although it is not altogether clear whether this means satyagraha or not. Eight members of the Madras provincial committee, including Mrs. Besant, have resigned as a protest against the conduct of that committee in resolving to "address demands on behalf of India to the president of the Peace Conference without reference to the British Government." We feel, add the dissentients, that, "in doing so, it is imperiling our political future."

## STATE CONTROL OF MILK PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England — Addressing a meeting of the London and Provincial Master Dairymen's Association, at the Memorial Hall, Mr. D. E. Davies expressed the view that, with the object of clearing the way for reconstruction, the State should take over all milk-distributing machinery from the wholesaler.

No one, he said, wanted a "Milk Trust," but there was much to be said for a well-directed state control. This control should give direct representation to producer, distributor, and consumer, in conjunction with the State, and to obtain the greatest efficiency the operation of control should begin at the countryside and extend to the cities.

Among the benefits which would spring from efficient state control were the defeat of monopoly, the cure of the sour-milk scandal, abolition of profiteering, and a living wage for workmen. In the speaker's opinion, the saving effected by the elimination of the wholesaler would provide the additional margin of profit necessary to keep the producer and retailer satisfied. Grave peril threatened the small retailer, whose existence was seriously endangered. Mr. Davies maintained that the small retailer should be permitted to exist and, subject to a measure of state control, should continue to play his part as a virtual trustee of the public.

Sir A. W. Yeo, M.P., who presided at the meeting, said the dairymen had had a hard fight during the past year, but they could look forward to the future with confidence, determined that no milk trust or great combine should take from them the right to run their own businesses.

A letter from the Minister of Food was read to the effect that he was not in a position to make any statement of policy with regard to milk control, but would be pleased to receive a small deputation.

Several members strongly condemned state control, on the ground that there was a danger of wiping out retail dairymen, and fastening incompetent officials on the trade. Another speaker said the London wholesale trade was now in the hands of one supreme company, and they must find some means of getting out of that position.

## CHASER NO. 3 AT ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — United States submarine chaser No. 3 arrived in the port of St. Louis on Tuesday afternoon the first of a fleet of anti-submarine craft to reach here on a recruiting voyage. The No. 3 left Chester, Illinois, early Tuesday. It is commanded by Ensign H. R. Alker, U. S. N. R. F. No. 3 is given credit by navy officers as having sunk one U-boat off the Cuban coast.

## Albert Steiger Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

## June Sale of Knit Underwear

A timely sale of knit underwear at radical reductions in price, which offer an unusual opportunity to purchase your necessary needs for the Summer months.

No matter what your wish may be, it can be satisfied among the varied stocks of knit underwear to be found in this sale. Union suits or separate garments, fashioned of cotton, cotton and silk, or all silk, in styles to meet every requirement.

## The Woman's Shop

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Thursday—Friday—Saturday

A Stock-Reducing

## SALE OF DRESSES

\$15 \$19.50 \$25 \$29.50

Formerly Sold up to \$55.00

## COURT SQUARE STORE

Interurban Center

## Great June Silk Sale

Hundreds of Yards of Crisp, New Silks are here for your selection. The price markings are extremely considerate. It is to your advantage if you need silks to purchase these now.

## COURT SQUARE STORE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

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## Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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Tel. 180 or 5652

## MAKE THE

## WEEKS

SAVING

Money is a pleasure in our Savings Department

## At Court Square—Springfield

Chicopee National Bank

## VACATION BAGGAGE

WEEKS

395 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

## Seasonable Clothing for Men and Boys

## SUPPLIES OF FLAX IN BRITISH EMPIRE

For These One Will Naturally Look to Ireland, Where the Industry Has Flourished, for Civilian Aviation Needs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Speaking in Ireland in the autumn of 1918, Lord French is reported to have said "the war in the air has been won by Belfast wings," and the part played by the linen trade of the United Kingdom in supplying the army, navy, and air force with the innumerable linen articles required, was undoubtedly a very great one. The enormous demand for linen fabrics for war purposes, and more especially for the manufacture of aeroplane wings was one of the great raw material problems which the government had to face. Before the war the greater part of the flax used in the linen industry came from Russia, and large quantities of the finer grades from Belgium and parts of northern France. Ireland was, of course, the internal source of supply.

The collapse of Russia in 1917 led to a variety of expedients for meeting the huge demands for flax, the success of which is indicated in Lord French's words quoted above. But although hostilities are now over and flax for military purposes is no longer needed in such quantities, there is every indication that the demand for linen goods will be far greater than before the war. Civil aviation will call for a great deal of linen material, since British manufacturers seem agreed that linen is preferable to cotton for use on aeroplanes. Further, the demand for cotton goods is likely to be very heavy as the world returns to peace conditions, heavier indeed than can be met by the anticipated supply of raw cotton. Linen will be largely called upon to meet this deficiency.

It is natural to Ireland that one looks first for an increased supply of flax within the Empire, for in Ireland the industry has always flourished, and both the farmers and their laborers are already acquainted with the needs of the crop and the somewhat intricate method of manufacture.

### Flax Fiber for Spinners

It may be well to describe very briefly the processes by which flax fiber is prepared for the spinner. To begin with, flax must be sown on carefully tilled and level ground, to insure an even crop. When grown it must be pulled, and not cut. If it is cut, a large quantity of weeds is gathered with it, which has a deteriorating effect in the later stages of manufacture; also it is said that the fiber is better for spinning purposes when pulled instead of cut. After it has been pulled it is set up on the field to dry. Then follows the first process of manufacture, known as retting. This is really rotting, for the flax is steeped in running water until the gummy substance in the straw has been dissolved and washed away, thus loosening and separating the fibers. The straw is next dried and passed through rollers which break up the woody core. It is then scutched, that is to say, the woody particles to which the core has been reduced in the breaker are beaten out by means of wooden blades set in a revolving drum or shaft. The fiber is then ready for the spinning mill.

The curious point about the Irish flax industry is that the farmer who grows the crop also puts it through the first manufacturing process of retting. Thus he sells not merely a raw material, but a partly manufactured article.

In looking for an increased production of flax in Ireland, or elsewhere for that matter, the difficulties seem to resolve themselves into two main problems. The first is the provision of a successful retting machine; and the second is the establishment of a better system of retting.

### Much Labor Required

It has been pointed out that flax must be pulled and not cut, and at present this has to be done by hand. The flax crop, therefore, requires a vast amount of labor just at the time when labor is most needed for harvesting other crops. Mechanical pulling would very greatly reduce the number of hands required. Several attempts have been made to perfect a flax-pulling machine, but so far without complete success. It is safe to say that the advent of a satisfactory puller would make more difference than anything else in the increase of flax production.

The labor difficulty is further complicated by the fact that retting is carried out by the farmers during the harvest season. Under the present system of natural retting the flax is only during the months of August and September that the required temperature of from 60 degrees to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can be obtained. This means an additional demand for labor at a time when it is scarce.

Many attempts have been made to find a satisfactory chemical method of retting, but the results so far obtained are not so good as those secured by water retting. A system of retting in tanks, however, in which the water is artificially raised to the necessary heat, has proved excellent. The great advantage naturally is that under this system retting can be carried out all the year round, if it is combined with some form of artificial drying; and even if the flax is dried in the open, the retting season need not be confined to the busy autumn months, if protection from the weather is provided.

It would be impracticable for most farmers to set up their own retting plant, but the establishment of central retaries in flax-growing districts has been strongly advocated. The central retaries would be owned and managed by the manufacturers, who would buy the crop as it stood in the field, or

after it was pulled, and would be responsible for the whole of the preparation of the fiber. This centralization would lead to the use of the most up-to-date methods, and would insure the crop being skillfully treated from the beginning. It would also secure economies in costs and labor. The farmers would be relieved of a difficult technical process, and would be free to concentrate on the agricultural side of the question. Further, they would have at their disposal more labor to deal with an increased crop.

These are only two of the problems connected with the harvesting and subsequent handling of the flax crop, but their solution would do much toward increasing production.

## MAINE EXPECTS CANADIAN VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORLTAND, Maine—During the war, the travel from Canada to the United States dropped off very materially, but, with peace conditions restored, indications point to Maine entertaining during the coming summer the greatest number of Canadians in her history.

### Evolution, Not Revolution

Mrs. Fawcett, who took the chair in the unavoidable absence of Lord Reay, spoke in the highest terms of the Servants of India Society. She saw, she said, a close and most interesting parallel between the aims and methods of the society and the self-sacrificing spirit of its members with the movement opened by the thirteenth century St. Francis of Assisi. The society gave its support not to revolution, but to evolution. It avoided antagonism, sought the ways and means by which friendship and collaboration could be encouraged and it had already accomplished much.

Mr. Devadhar, in addressing the meeting, remarked that, while the great majority of his countrymen had no education, as education was viewed from the modern standpoint, yet it did not by any means follow that they were without culture. They possessed much culture learned at the school of life, but they needed modern education.

When doing famine relief work in 1907 and 1908, he had noticed of the great help which trained Indian women could have afforded him. It then became his aim to start a movement by which Indian women could be taught all those kinds of work which modern society needed. It was certainly too true that the government had done next to nothing in the matter of providing educational facilities for the women of India, but it had to be recognized that the government had been faced with the difficulty which the lack of an educational tradition for women created. In India education among women had not been regarded as a necessity. The seclusion to which the great mass of Indian women had been subjected had also discouraged initiative on the part of the government which, in such circumstances, felt nervous at making a bold forward move involving considerable expenditure. It was the duty of Indians themselves to make a beginning, and from this conviction had sprung a work the progress of which had been pronounced quite remarkable by Mr. Ghandhi. A particular characteristic of the work was its non-sectarian character. It took no account of races or classes, but aimed at the service of all.

### India's Expressed Need

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, in supporting the object of the meeting, said that the reason for the failure of so many movements and societies in Great Britain formed for the aid of India and its people was the fact that the call had not come from India itself. The present movement, on the contrary, had sprung from India's own expressed need. Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree laid special stress on the importance of the industrial problem in India. There were many activities from which he said the Indian peoples only derived the labor profit, while the rest of the benefit went out of the country. The Indians engaged in export industries would welcome any suggestions which would enable them to meet modern trade exigencies. The way in which some Indian goods were exported called for the attention of all those who desired to see the Indians themselves profiting by their trade. To give a small practical instance, chutneys were exported from India in a way which showed that the knowledge of economic distribution was at present lacking.

The meeting was well attended and it was evident that Mr. Devadhar's scheme would not fail from lack of sympathizers.

### ILLINOIS PASSES WATERWAY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—The Illinois House on Tuesday passed the Waterway Bill, making it a law, with the exception of the Governor's signature, which is assured. This project was backed by four bills, one appropriating \$20,000,000 for the State Department of Public Works and Buildings to use in the work and another authorizing the issue of \$20,000,000 worth of bonds which would mature in 20 years with 4 per cent interest. This will mean the construction of a deep waterway from the water-power plant of a Chicago district near Lockport to a point in the Illinois River near Utica. This will connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River.

### NOTE! CHICAGO HOTEL CLOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Grand Pacific Hotel, one of the landmarks of Chicago, has closed its doors and a skyscraper, to be the home of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, will take its place. The Grand Pacific Hotel was rebuilt after the big fire in 1871.

### DR. KOO RETURNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. V. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, who has been spending some time in Paris, is now on his way back to the United States, and is expected to arrive in this city within a week or 10 days.

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They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness. Look for this trade-mark and thus avoid "Seconds," damaged or "Just as Good" pads sold under other labels.

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EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Laight Street, New York City.

## SOCIAL SERVICE OF WOMEN OF INDIA

Training Is Given Along Broad Lines by Noted Society, Which Provides Education Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A meeting, with the object of forming in the British Isles a committee of sympathizers with the aims and work of the Poona Seva Sadan—home for service by women for women—was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently. The Seva Sadan trains Indian women for social service and it is the belief of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M. A., its honorary general secretary, an original member of the Friends of India Society, that, with an organized nucleus of friends in England, it will be possible to send over some Indian women already trained at Poona to complete their training in branches of medical knowledge which are not represented in India. This is but one branch of usefulness which it is hoped this particular effort at closer cooperation between the British and the Indian peoples will foster.

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## HEARING RESUMED ON CITATION IN CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PETITION HEARD

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hearings were continued yesterday before Judge Braley in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the contempt proceedings incidental to the suit of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
Supreme Judicial Court  
Suffolk, ss. No. 30654.  
In Equity  
Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al.  
Before Mr. Justice Braley.

Boston, June 4, 1919.  
Hearing on petition that Adam H. Dickey et al. be adjudged in contempt of court for violation of temporary injunction.

The Court—I suggested to the clerk this morning, gentlemen, that you might come in this afternoon and read the papers, so to speak, and state the case and I will go on with the taking of the evidence tomorrow morning. That would not lead to any inconvenience in the summoning of witnesses and we shall advance the case just so much by getting rid of the preliminary proceedings. I think you go forward, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Bates—May I call attention to one matter. We have filed a motion to modify the injunction so as to give us an opportunity, should Your Honor think we ought to have it, to elect editors of these magazines in accordance with the rules of the Church and in accordance with 17 years' unbroken practice. There might be serious difficulty arise if it is not done. Let me state further, in making this preliminary statement, that I notified brother Whipple that we should ask for this modification of this injunction unless he assented to our version of it, but up to the day before Memorial Day we did not know he was going to object; that is the reason this motion comes in at this time. Inasmuch as it involves the same matter as a part of the injunction I think it might properly be heard at the same time.

The Court—I will take up first the petition.

Mr. Whipple—I have said in reply, I did not think it was usual for the Court to hear a petition for modification of an injunction when the question was still pending as to whether the injunction had been violated, but that I saw no objection to the whole matter being considered by Your Honor and that doubtless all the evidence that would come before Your Honor would be considered before that question—the question of a possible modification of the injunction—and that we would accept Your Honor's direction as to the most easy and convenient method of disposing of that question when we reached it.

Now with regard to the case we are to try. We are ready and think that we can occupy the afternoon with putting in the evidence, or a good share of it. We received word a little before one o'clock that the Court would be available for this afternoon and we have tried to get our people together. I think we have; at any rate there are certain important matters that can be dealt with this afternoon which I think will occupy a good deal of time and which will facilitate the hearing tomorrow, and the court will not lose very much of its time.

Shall I read or state the substance of the petition—unless Your Honor has happened to read it.

The Court—You will read, if you please, the terms of the injunction, first.

Mr. Whipple—The injunction will be found printed in this small printed copy of the bill in equity. Have you one?

The Court—if you have a copy I should like to follow it.

Mr. Whipple—it is on the last page—this is a copy of the bill itself. Now the Deed of Trust—

The Court—Just a moment, please. Will you specify under the terms of this injunction, the violations upon which you rely. Are those set forth in your petition?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Court—Then you can read the petition next.

Mr. Whipple—If it meets with your approval, may I call Your Honor's attention to this, that the parties are enjoined from interfering with the business—with interfering with the plaintiffs in the discharge of his or their respective duties as trustees under a trust instrument dated Jan. 25, 1898. Now if Your Honor desires to run your eye over the trust instrument, it is Exhibit A on page 42, because what our duties are are defined in that instrument. Perhaps the terms of the injunction itself are not complete without reference to that.

The Court—What is the Exhibit upon which you rely?

Mr. Whipple—Page 42 is the Deed of Trust. It is Exhibit A. Then Your Honor will notice that the conveyance of all this property, the Publishing Society's property, The Christian Science Publishing Society's property—will the property that they receive and handle is granted upon the following perpetual irrevocable trust and confidence, namely:

"Said trustees shall hold and manage said property and property rights exclusively for the purpose of carrying on the business, which has been heretofore conducted by the said Christian Science Publishing Society, in promoting the interests of Christian Science, and the principal place of business shall be in said Boston."

In other words, the trustees are given the management of the property and property rights, and no question will be made that the property which was handed over, or that the trustees acquired, included the publications which are referred to in the petition, that is the Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Monitor, the editorial office of which is involved and the editors of which are referred to as being those as to whose election there is a dispute.

"The business shall be done by said trustees under the unincorporated name of 'The Christian Science Publishing Society.'"

In other words these publications are the property of the trustees.

"3. Said trustees shall energetically and judiciously manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis, and upon their own responsibility, and without consulting me about details, subject only to my supervision, if I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them."

May I state what is without dispute, that Mrs. Eddy herself during her lifetime as grantor, reserved certain rights of supervision and direction if she saw fit to exercise them, and what Governor Bates has referred to as the uninterrupted course of matters for 17 years, was merely the adoption by the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society of any suggestion or supervision on the part of Mrs. Eddy before she passed away. In other words while Mrs. Eddy lived there wasn't a trustee of this organization who would not follow out in the fullest detail, minutely, any suggestion Mrs. Eddy made. If she nominated an editor, or asked to have one elected, there would not be the slightest hesitation in every one of these trustees obeying implicitly and to the letter the slightest suggestion of the great Leader of the Christian Science movement. I am calling attention to it now, because it will be referred to later. Mrs. Eddy passed away in 1910, and it is with regard to the course of proceedings since she passed away that the tribunal which heard the original bill will have to pass, and since that time there has been the selection of only three different editors and so there hasn't been, as we say, very much of an unbroken custom.

Now in paragraph 6, on page 45, it states:

"6. Said trustees shall employ all the help necessary to the proper conduct of said business, and shall discharge the same in their discretion or according to the needs of the business, excepting that the business manager may call in at times of necessity such temporary help as will facilitate the business."

We say the employment being in the hands of the trustees—that that means the employment of every one.

"7. The trustees shall employ such number of persons as they may deem necessary to prepare Bible Lessons or Lesser Sermons to be read in the Christian Science churches, the same to be published quarterly as has heretofore been done by and in the name of The Christian Science Quarterly; and they may, in their discretion, change the name or style of such quarterly publication as occasion may demand. They shall also fix the compensation of the persons so selected."

"8. Said trustees shall have direction and supervision of the publication of said Quarterly, and also of all pamphlets, tracts, and other literature pertaining to said business, using their best judgment as to the means of preparing and issuing the same, so as to promote the best interests of the Cause, reserving the right to make such changes as I may think important."

And now 11. "I also reserve—" This provides for a reservation that Mrs. Eddy herself might make and exercise power with regard to controlling—with regard to withdrawing from the trustees or the trust the publication of the Christian Science Journal, and I think there is no question that she never withdrew it from the trustees and that when she passed away the publication of the Christian Science Journal was the trust property under this trust and so remained forever.

I venture to state so as to bring clearly before Your Honor's mind just what we claim the right to do under our Deed of Trust, what it provided, and what action on the part of the directors the injunction was intended to prevent.

I take it that there is no contention, and I will ask Governor Bates if that is not true, that said temporary injunction after its issuance from the court was duly served on all the defendants and its contents made known and fully explained to them by their counsel.

Mr. Bates—We make no question but that is so.

The Court—What is the date of the service?

Mr. Whipple—it was issued on either March 25 or 26.

The Court—What is the officer's return? I have it, so you need not concern yourself about it. March 25, 1919, on all the defendants except Dittmore, and on Dittmore on March 26, 1919.

Mr. Whipple—The defendant Dittmore is not involved in this proceeding.

The Court—I understand that March 26, 1919, is the date of the service.

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Mr. Whipple—The defendant Dittmore is not involved in this proceeding.

The Court—I understand that March 26, 1919, is the date of the service.

Mr. Whipple—As Governor Bates has stated, the contents of the writ of injunction were fully explained to these defendants by counsel. Now in paragraph 2 of our petition we have restated the paragraphs of the bill upon which, as we understand it, our application for relief was granted. I will take Your Honor's direction,

about reading them. We thought that constraining the injunction these averments of what the defendants were forbidden to do might be materially important.

The Court—I shall let you take your own course about that. The terms of the injunction are very clear and explicit.

Mr. Whipple—We could show them that the plaintiffs complained of and that they were forbidden to do. Paragraph 17. "The plaintiffs further aver upon information and belief that it is not part of the plan of the defendants to appeal to the courts for an order determination of the question of their right to remove the plaintiff trustees under existing circumstances, but that on the contrary they propose to accomplish their removal by the exercise of the great and dominating influence which they carry by reason of their official position and in the exercise of their powers of discipline which they hold, and to influence the action of other churches by refusing to grant licenses or appointments." That is the great source of their power. The plaintiffs believe that the defendants intend to make the office of trustees practically untenable by the plaintiffs, or to make the performance of their duties so arduous and disagreeable as thereby to induce their voluntary resignation as trustees and their compliance with the demands which the defendants have made upon them as hereinabove set forth.

The plaintiffs further aver upon information and belief, that the defendants have stated to many Christian Scientists in substance that they plan to obtain control of the Publishing Society, or to destroy it; that if the plaintiffs as trustees continue to resist the demands of the directors and refuse to conform to their will, the directors propose in the terms used by one of them, "to make the Publishing Society an empty shell," and to accomplish that result by using their great influence with Christian Science churches and throughout the field to induce Christian Scientists not to continue to subscribe for and support new publications," etc.

Now in the third paragraph we repeat that "Since the granting of said injunction, the defendants have stated to many Christian Scientists in substance that they plan to obtain control of the Publishing Society, or to destroy it; that if the plaintiffs as trustees continue to resist the demands of the directors and refuse to conform to their will, the directors propose in the terms used by one of them, "to make the Publishing Society an empty shell," and to accomplish that result by using their great influence with Christian Science churches and throughout the field to induce Christian Scientists not to continue to subscribe for and support new publications," etc.

Under the provisions of Article I, Section 3, and Art. XXV, Sec. 4 of the By-Laws—"These do not appear anywhere in the bill. But we say it is not so even under the By-Laws. Only Mrs. Eddy could do that. Passing that, and begging your pardon for interrupting Your Honor's thought—"the directors are charged with the responsibility of electing the editors of the Christian Science periodicals.

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which had been previously discussed between the defendants and the plaintiffs, and was on account of conduct and other reasons fully known to the defendants.

"On the day following the dismissal of said McCrackan

whatever were submitted to me. I was frankly told there were letters involving the church discipline of McCrackan and the very things upon which we base this application, but that some of them were personal, of a personal nature, and that they did not desire to let me take them. I asked if they couldn't have them—if they were not the very letters that we had indicated were the letters which would show that the Board of Directors and Judge Smith knew—just exactly the inconsistency—and while I didn't put it in that form Mr. Diane told me in substance they were letters of the character that I felt confident they were, practically knew they were, and therefore if we could go ahead with Mr. Jarvis sufficiently to raise that question and then submit it to Your Honor for determination why these letters should not be taken in evidence, I should be glad to do it.

The Court—Have you given notice to the other side to produce certain letters or documents?

Mr. Whipple—I summoned him with them in his possession.

The Court—With a subpoena duces tecum?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Court—Call him. Read the subpoena?

Mr. Whipple—Have you your subpoena?

Mr. Jarvis—No, Mr. Bates has it.

[Subpoena handed to Mr. Whipple.]

Mr. Whipple—To Charles E. Jarvis, Secretary, Hotel Hemenway, Boston. You are hereby required in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Boston, within and for the County of Suffolk, on the third day of June, 1919, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and from day to day thereafter until the action hereinafter named is heard by said Court and give evidence of what you know relating to a petition for contempt, then and there to be heard and tried, between Eustace et al., trustees, plaintiffs, and Dickey et al., defendants. You are further required to bring with you all letters or correspondence or copies of letters or correspondence passing between the Christian Science Board of Directors, or any of them, or their secretary, and one William D. McCrackan, or Mrs. William D. McCrackan, his wife, all memoranda of any description of conversations or otherwise between said directors and said McCrackans, or either of them, and any and all records of any sort or description of any action of said Board of Directors, or any member thereof, in respect to said McCrackans, or either of them, between Jan. 1, 1917, and the present date. Also all letters or correspondence or copies of letters or correspondence passing between said directors, or any or either of them, and The Christian Science Publishing Society, or any or either of them, in relation to said William D. McCrackan between Jan. 1, 1917, and the present date. Also all letters or correspondence or copies of letters or correspondence passing between said directors, or any or either of them, and The Christian Science Publishing Society, or any or either of them, in relation to said William D. McCrackan between Jan. 1, 1917, and the present date. Also all letters or correspondence or copies of letters or correspondence, written to any other person or persons, or to each or any of them, or to their secretary or representative ... and hereof fall not," etc. That was served by Edson T. Minor, constable.

The Court—You may now inquire of the witness.

Charles E. Jarvis, sworn.

Q. (By Mr. Whipple.) Will you state your full name? A. Charles Edward Jarvis.

Q. What is your business or occupation? A. Corresponding secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors and Clerk of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

Q. How long have you held the former position as corresponding secretary? A. Since June 1, 1916.

Q. Where do you reside? A. Hotel Hemenway, Boston.

Q. Is it part of your business to transcribe or write letters by direction of the Board of Directors? A. It is.

Q. And has been for the last two years or more? A. Yes.

Q. Do you also receive letters addressed to them? A. I do.

Q. And keep the files in which copies of letters which you send are contained and those you receive, on certain subjects? A. I do.

Q. Have you brought with you in response to this subpoena duces tecum the papers therein enumerated, the correspondence and records therein referred to? A. So far as they were in my custody, yes.

Q. Are you aware of some that were not in your custody? A. No, sir; that is to say—May I explain, Your Honor?

The Court—Certainly.

Q. Let me put the question.

The Court—He wants to explain his answer.

A. I want to say, as I construe it, I am only called to produce here such letters as are written to or from the Board of Directors to any persons bearing on this subject. But I have no knowledge of any letters written by individual directors, personally, which of course would be personal in their nature.

Q. Or any that they have personally received? A. Yes.

Q. Haven't you had certain things in your possession? A. No.

Q. Since that subpoena was served? A. No.

Q. Haven't you seen them? A. Personal letters you mean?

Q. Yes. A. No, sir.

Q. Very well. Let us see what we have.

Mr. Bates—May I interrupt just a moment. I assume Your Honor does not suppose that because I failed to call to Mr. Whipple's attention many statements with which we do not agree, that Your Honor does not therefore assume that we do agree to them. Let me state before Your Honor came in this afternoon I stated to Mr. Whipple that certain letters which he had called for were personal, of such a personal nature as to reflect on the character of a certain party and that they were received by us. We had no objection to Your Honor seeing them, but we question whether or not we had a right to allow those letters, which deal more or less with scandal, to be read in open court. I suggested that we see Your Honor before this

session in order that that question might be determined. There is nothing in the letters but what we as parties would be perfectly willing you should read.

The Court—Those letters will be read to the Court and no further publication will be made of them.

Mr. Whipple—We desire nothing that is not pertinent or germane to the issue and absolutely right. If what you say refers to Mr. McCrackan it is a very important matter.

The Court—But I shall not, if there are any matters in those letters that are defamatory or derogatory, while I shall read them myself, they will not be read publicly. Of course you haven't examined at all or had opportunity to do so, these documents which are produced and you do not know what they are, do you?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor.

The Court—Now, Mr. Bates, I take it there will be no objection whatever to Mr. Whipple sitting down with Mr. Jarvis and going through these letters.

Mr. Bates—We expected to do this this afternoon. We had not expected to be called into court to go on with the case.

Mr. Whipple—That is what I would like to do.

The Court—Suppose I adjourn until tomorrow morning. You will be prepared to go on in the morning and put in such evidence as you wish. I will adjourn until tomorrow morning, if that is agreeable to you.

[At this point the court was adjourned until Thursday morning, June 5 at 9:30 o'clock.]

The Petition

The full text of the petition for summons for contempt, referred to in today's proceedings, is given below:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Supreme Judicial Court

Suffolk, ss. In Equity

Eustace et al., Trustees

v.

Dickey et al.

Petition for summons for contempt against the defendants, Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon, and Annie M. Knott, and one Clifford P. Smith, agent, counselor, and attorney for said defendants.

The plaintiffs respectfully represent to this Honorable Court that the defendants, Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon, and Knott and one Clifford P. Smith, have violated the terms of the temporary injunction heretofore issued in the above entitled cause, and as specifications of said violation set forth the following facts:

1. Upon the filing of the bill a temporary injunction was issued, ex parte, and thereafter, upon hearing in open court, continued, which restrained all the defendants, their agents, attorneys and counselors, in the following terms:

"Until said hearing you the said defendant directors, your agents, attorneys, and counselors, and each and every one of them are commanded to desist and refrain from taking any further action intended directly or indirectly to impede or interfere with the plaintiff, Rowlands, or either of the other plaintiffs, in the discharge of his or their respective duties as trustees, under the trust instrument of Jan. 25, 1898; and from carrying out any purpose or plan by either direct or indirect means to compel the plaintiffs or any of them to resign their offices as trustees; to impair, destroy, or in any way injure the business of the Publishing Society as conducted by the plaintiff trustees; or in any way to carry out any threat or purpose to injure the business of said Publishing Society, either by creating and maintaining a publishing society to conduct business in competition therewith, or otherwise; and from taking any action to defeat or tend to defeat the purposes of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the Donor, as set forth and declared in the Trust Deed of Jan. 25, 1898."

Said temporary injunction was thereafter duly served on all the defendants, and its contents made known and fully explained to them by their counsel.

2. Said injunction was granted on the basis of the averments in the plaintiff's bill, which were duly verified by oath, especially upon the following averments appearing in paragraphs 17 and 18 of said bill.

17. The plaintiffs further aver upon information and belief that it is not a part of the plan of the defendants to appeal to the courts for an order determination of the question of their right to remove the plaintiff trustees under existing circumstances, but that, on the contrary, they propose to accomplish their removal by the exercise of the great and dominating influence which they carry by reason of their official position and in the exercise of their power to dominate and control members of The Mother Church by the powers of discipline which they hold, and to influence the action of other churches by refusals to grant licenses or appointments.

The plaintiffs believe that the defendants intend thus to make the office of trustees practically untenable by the plaintiffs, or to make the performance of their duties so arduous and disagreeable as thereby to induce their voluntary resignation as trustees and their compliance with the demands which the defendants have made upon them as hereinabove set forth.

The plaintiffs further aver, upon information and belief, that the defendants have stated to many Christian Scientists in substance that they plan to obtain control of the Publishing Society, or to destroy it; that if the plaintiffs as trustees continue to resist the demands of the directors and refuse to conform to their will, the directors propose in the terms used by one of them "to make the Publishing Society an empty shell," and to accomplish that result by using their great influence with Christian Science churches and throughout the field to induce Christian Scientists not to continue to subscribe for and support the publications published by the society established and founded by Mrs. Eddy, but to subscribe for and support new publications which

the directors have threatened, themselves, to publish and issue to take the place of those which the plaintiffs as trustees are now publishing as the duly authorized and accredited works of the great Founder and Leader of the Christian Science movement.

18. The plaintiffs aver that the threat on the part of the directors to injure the Publishing Society and to make the same "an empty shell" is in effect a threat to use their power as directors to embarrass the plaintiffs in the management of a trust created by Mrs. Eddy and which is being carried out in accordance with her express purposes and desires, as declared in the trust instrument; to defeat the purposes of the Donor of the trust to provide a management and control of the Publishing Society, separate and distinct from the management and control of The Mother Church; to injure and possibly to ruin an enterprise created by the Founder of The Mother Church for its support and for the extension of the Christian Science movement, and utterly destroy the effect of the instrument which conveyed to the trustees the property which they hold upon a "perpetual and irrevocable trust and confidence," thus to destroy what is believed by all true Christian Scientists to be a sacred trust created by the Founder and great Leader of all Christian Science churches and the world-wide Christian Science movement."

Said injunction was intended to prevent the said defendants from carrying out the scheme which they had prepared and which is set forth in the terms of the injunction of this Honorable Court, and the result of said action is to discredit the plaintiffs and embarrass them in the performance of their duties.

(b) On May 21st, current, the defendants, through said Clifford P. Smith, their attorney of record and counselor and agent, attempted to have sent out for publication in newspapers circulating in the city of Boston a letter, a copy of which is given hereunder. Some of said newspaper published parts thereof, and others declined to publish any part thereof.

Committee on Publication of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

To the Editor of The Boston Herald: "There is a special reason just now why editors and readers of newspapers should be cautious about accepting stories pertaining to Christian Science affairs. Very active propaganda is in operation against the government of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

"The report that when Mrs. Annie M. Knott resigned her position as one of the editors of the Christian Science periodicals to become a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, said defendants have from time to time asserted their purpose and intention of continuing to manage and control certain of the affairs of said Publishing Society in derogation of the authority of the plaintiffs, and have both promoted and permitted the active spread of propaganda by which they have threatened and intended to embarrass and interfere with plaintiffs, as set forth in the plaintiff's bill.

4. As specific examples and illustrations of said conduct in violation of said temporary injunction, the plaintiffs set forth the following facts:

(a) By reason of the neglect of duty and unsatisfactory conduct of one William D. McCrackan, an employee of the plaintiffs as an associate editor of the Christian Science Sentinel and Christian Science Journal, the plaintiffs on May 19 dismissed said McCrackan from their service in a telegram reading as follows:

"P. O. Box 32, Fenway Station, Boston, Mass., May 18, 1919.

"My dear Judge Smith: "I am sending you copies of two letters, one to Mr. McKenzie dated April 22 and the other to our directors dated May 1st.

"I want you to have the exact facts in regard to my position as editor. In case any false statements are printed I leave it to you as Committee on Publication to make the necessary corrections.

"Faithfully, " (Signed) W. D. McCRAKAN, "April 22, 1919.

"My dear Mr. McKenzie: "I am forwarding to you my editorial which is due on Thursday, April 24.

"Since the trustees of the Publishing Society have taken to censoring the Sentinel and the Journal upon advice of counsel, what is happening is that their counsel are finally determining the nature of the articles and editorials for those periodicals. It is sufficient to recall among other instances that the Trustees' counsel caused to be erased from an article the second verse of the good old hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and from an editorial a statement by Mrs. Eddy concerning the Manual which she framed for her own church. This produces an intolerable situation. In justice to my service to the Christian Science field I cannot be a party to this method of inking up our periodicals.

"Under these circumstances I shall continue to send my editorials, but shall take no part in selecting and correcting articles.

"With all good wishes, "Faithfully, " (Signed) W. D. McCRAKAN.

"May 1st, 1919.

"Dear Directors: "The time approaches when you will be called upon to make your annual appointments of editors of the Christian Science Sentinel, the Christian Science Journal, the Herald, and the Herald. If my name should come up for reappointment, let me say that when I took office in 1916 I felt that three years' would constitute a full rounded term of service for me as an editor. I have seen no reason to change my views. I served three years as Committee on Publication for the State of New York and three years as First Reader of The Mother Church.

Thereupon, on the following day, the defendants took action in the matter of electing a successor to said McCrackan, and notified the plaintiffs thereof in the following letter:

"May 21, 1919.

"Board of Trustees, "The Christian Science Publishing Society, "107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends: "The Christian Science Board of Directors, the

Directors instructs me to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your favor of May 20 and to make the following reply.

"Under the provisions of Article I, Section 3, and Art. XXV, Sec. 4 of the By-Laws of The Mother Church, the directors are charged with the responsibility of electing the editors of the Christian Science periodicals.

"Basing their action on the established custom inaugurated by our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, which has never been questioned, but which has been accepted by the Christian Science movement since the establishment of the trust, the directors will be prepared to elect a successor to Mr. McCrackan on June 2 and will take pleasure in giving you due notice of such election.

"The directors trust that you will appreciate the propriety of the position taken by them under the Manual and will be guided accordingly.

"With kind regards, "Sincerely yours,

"(Signed) CHARLES E. JARVIS, Corresponding Secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors.

"CEJ-L"

The action of the defendants and the notice thereof are a deliberate and purposeful interference by the defendants with the management by the plaintiffs of the affairs of the Publishing Society, the employment of editors and other officials, and therefore in violation of the terms of the injunction of this Honorable Court, and the result of said action is to discredit the plaintiffs and embarrass them in the performance of their duties.

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"Board of Trustees, "The Christian Science Publishing Society, "107

## HISTORIC WARSHIPS SENT TO SCRAP HEAP

United States Fleet Comprises Now Forty Dreadnaughts and Pre-Dreadnaughts—Six Big Battle Cruisers Are Begun

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Twelve pre-dreadnaught battleships will be relieved of active duty with the fleet, placed out of commission, and probably eventually broken up for junk or used as targets by more modern vessels, under plans now being worked out by the Navy Department. The ships are of the mixed battery type and are not considered to be of any value against latest-type fighting craft.

The historic squadron, comprising the battleships Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts, already has been relegated to the scrap heap. The others apparently doomed to the same fate are the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky, Maine, Illinois, Alabama, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Ohio.

The vessels, built between 1893 and 1901, represent a total expenditure for hulls and machinery alone of more than \$90,000,000. When placed out of commission they will release for other duty 10,000 enlisted men and 400 officers.

### Oregon Offered as Memorial

All were used during the war with Germany as training ships or coast defense units. Slow of speed, with small coal capacity, inferior ordnance equipment and insufficient protection against present day projectiles, the ships, if kept in commission, would be more of a liability than an asset in the opinion of naval experts. They are armed with old-type 12 and 13-inch guns.

The Oregon has been offered to the State of Oregon to be used as the State sees fit for memorial purposes, and probably will be accepted. The Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts probably will be broken up, as they contain much copper and brass. The others will probably be used as targets for experiments in the effects of modern gunfire, as was the old Texas. It has been suggested that a number of the vessels could be well utilized as coast defense units by sinking them in shoal water at the entrance to important harbors, making them veritable forts. It is possible that four of them will be used for this purpose.

### Fleet of 40 Battleships

With these 12 ships stricken from the navy register, the fleet will comprise 40 dreadnaughts and pre-dreadnaughts, 29 of them of the most modern type and 11 of slightly older class, but still formidable units, all of them of the "all big gun" type of construction. Included in the dreadnaught class are the ships from the Michigan and South Carolina class through the new Colorado and Massachusetts class, not yet completed. Eight of the ships are armed with 12-inch guns, 11 with 14-inch and the remaining 10 are being equipped with 16-inch turret guns, the most powerful naval batteries afloat.

The older vessels to be retained are the Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Louisiana, Vermont, Kansas, Minnesota, and New Hampshire. All of them have composite batteries of 12 and 8-inch guns. They range in tonnage from the Virginia class of 16,000 tons to the New Hampshire type of nearly 18,000 tons.

In addition to this powerful fleet of 40 battleships, there are now authorized and under suspended construction six battle cruisers planned on a scale never before attempted by any navy. They will be 850 feet in length, estimated displacement 35,000 tons, and will mount eight 16-inch guns. The contract speed is 35 knots. Secretary Daniels has recommended that construction be immediately resumed on these ships.

### ADVERTISING BY PACKERS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Nebraska cattle feeders, in a meeting held here, went on record as protesting against the newspaper advertising done by the packers as designed to shift the burden for the high cost of meat to the producers by asserting that the packers received but a small margin of profit. Congress will be asked to legislate to prohibit certain practices of the packers.

C. W. Pugsley, who represented the Nebraska Live Stock Association at the Chicago and Kansas City conferences with the packers, reported that one result of the extensive newspaper advertising done by the packers was that some of the newspapers printed no reports whatever of the meetings, while others garbled the proceedings.

The Nebraska association proposes to join with other state associations to form a Chicago bureau with hired experts to look after their interests.

### MILITARY SCHOOL FOR SAN DIEGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Taking up a course almost identical with that offered to cadets at West Point, the Rockwell Field Officers' Garrison School has opened under the direction of Maj. E. H. Crissey. The chief object of the school is to teach aviation officers about the technical side of army organization and administration which they were unable to learn during their period of training for active overseas duty. Mathematics, chemistry, physics, and a thorough course in aerial navigation will be special features.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Anecdotes are as necessary a passport as cash in any Cape Cod community."

### CAPT'N JEDIDIAH'S SEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Capt'n Jedidiah took his customary seat at that point on the wharf where the fish storehouse offered a solid if somewhat chilly back support. This seat—the place of honor—was Capt'n Jedidiah's by common consent. The sailors and fishermen who nightly congregated in this spot for desultory conversation—even Capt'n Anson, who, as everybody knew, was jealous of any mark of preference—conceded the privilege. Just why Capt'n Jedidiah had won and maintained had never been definitely stated by the frequenters of this section of the Cape Cod waterfront.

Capt'n Jedidiah was short, stocky and mild—very mild. His present career smacked of the sea only so far as once a year when he assisted Boiler Ben—who had turned farmer—in harvesting a crop of marsh hay for winter bedding. For the rest he jogged every morning with his ancient cow to pasture half a mile away from his cottage, and in the evening he went after her, and as far as anyone could see this was the only visible item of his occupation.

The captain of a small whaling vessel in the last days of that industry, he had saved up a sufficient sum of money to maintain himself, and gathered up a few anecdotes, which are necessary a passport as cash in any Cape Cod community. There was nothing of the spectacular in either his past or his present to warrant Capt'n Jedidiah in assuming any precedence or privileges whatever. The explanation, therefore, must lie in the future.

#### The Mysterious Future

The future for this mild-mannered, gentle-spoken little man had always held something mysterious, beautiful. And in some indefinable way the splendor of that approaching time cast a luster on an otherwise obscure path. Capt'n Anson, black mustached and bitter faced, sneered at him—Capt'n Anson sneered at every one—but even this cynic lingered on the wharf after supper and listened to what Capt'n Jedidiah had to say. Not that Capt'n Jedidiah had much to say: he really said less than Capt'n Anson had.

"But you don't really think they'll get across the Atlantic, do you?" began Capt'n Jim argumentatively.

"To one whose journeys is confined to how far he kin move his house, I 'spose that does seem quite some journey," retorted Capt'n Anson tartly. "Jed's mental wanderings ain't confined to any four walls and a tin roof."

#### Still Searching the Sky

Capt'n Jedidiah paid no attention to this repartee. He was still searching the sky with an ineffable expression on his weathered old face.

The others smiled with the superior expression of wise men amused by a child's prattlings. But they did not disperse. They were longing to be convinced, against their wills. But Capt'n Jedidiah made no effort to convince anyone. He never did. He merely went on believing himself, and his faith had a curious way sometimes of gradually tincturing the unbelief of those around him.

They sat thus in silence for a quarter of an hour. Then, "Rot," growled Capt'n Anson, "I'm goin' home."

"Me, too," chirruped Capt'n Jim. One by one the little group drifted away. Boiler Ben alone remained.

"Do you reckon she'll come tonight?" he queried, a little sheepishly, blinking up at the sky into which Capt'n Jedidiah so serenely gazed.

"I don't know about tonight, Ben," replied the other gently, "but some night she'll come—a great boat up in the air, just like the pictures we've seen. And you an' I'll be watching for her."

"And the others?" They'll believe, then, because they'll see with their own eyes—but I'll still be ahead of them. I'll be believin' something else by then."

There was another silence and then Capt'n Jedidiah added quietly:

"You Can't Believe Enough!"

"You know, Ben, I wouldn't like to have to moor my thoughts to the little shallow buoys of these boys here. The biggest things that have ever happened ain't as big as the things that are go-

ing to happen. No matter what you believe, you can't believe enough—no, nor half enough."

Boiler Ben scratched his head reflectively. When he spoke it was very slowly, as if he were plowing his way through difficult waters.

"Mebbe they don't agree with you, Jed," he explained laboriously, "but they all feel that you've got something they ain't got—an' they like to feel some one's got it. That's why they let you have the best seat on the wharf. It belongs to you."

Capt'n Jedidiah was smiling brightly into the sky. He did not appear to hear Boiler Ben's words—but it seemed as if he settled back into his place of honor with the unconscious ease of a king upon a cushioned throne.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER SERVICE CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A. W. Mackie, who as manager of the Mississippi River section of the Mississippi-Warrior waterways has operated the federal fleet between St. Louis and New Orleans since its establishment Sept. 28, has resigned. He will leave the river service Aug. 1. Prior to his taking the government position he had for 10 years operated the boats of the Kansas City Navigation Company between here and Kansas City. On resigning he stated that he believed he had formed the nucleus of an organization that will be able to operate successfully the new 1,000,000 ton a year fleet.

His retirement and the news that the Railroad Administration is reluctant to put into effect the combination rail and river rates from St. Louis to Texas, is greatly disturbing shippers and river interests here. Delivery of the new towboat fleet is expected before November of this year.

#### PLAN TO EDUCATE WOMEN TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association does not intend to be unprepared when complete enfranchisement for the women of the State arrives. The state organization, therefore, has taken steps to raise a fund of \$100,000 with which to pursue a comprehensive program of education that is intended to reach every one of the State's prospective voters.

"Now that the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment seems assured," said Miss Katharine Ludington, president of the state organization, "it is necessary for all of us to face the future with a clear vision and a full sense of our responsibilities. Connecticut, for the sake of her new citizens, and we feel that, owing to her extensive organization throughout the State, and our long experience in reaching the women, this organization is peculiarly qualified to do this work efficiently and economically."

#### HIGHER RAILWAY RATES FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Only by increased rates can the government-controlled railroads meet operating expenses, Walker D. Hines, Director-General of the Railroads, recently told the House Appropriations Committee. He is opposed to any increase at this time, however, because it might advance the cost of necessities of life.

Mr. Hines, who appeared to ask for \$1,200,000,000 additional for the Railroad Administration revolving fund for the remainder of this calendar year, declared that while wages of railroad employees had been increased 51 to 52 per cent during government control, they now were only "reasonable and fair." He added that he could see no prospect of reducing them.

### MANY HARDWOOD TREES IN PANAMA

#### Scarcity of Timber for Spools and Shuttle Blocks in United States Calls Attention to District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—Two of Panama's timbers are especially adapted for the manufacture of shuttle blocks and spools used in cotton manufacturing. These timbers are locally known as guayacan and nispero. Both of them are hard, almost imperishable, take an extremely high polish, and are highly free from checking and warping. They are also among the most abundant of Panama's hardwoods.

It is well known to the timber trade that the hardwoods in the United States from which these articles are made are becoming scarcer every year; in fact, the dogwood and persimmon, which furnish most of the shuttle blocks and spools used in cotton manufacturing. These timbers are locally known as guayacan and nispero. Both of them are hard, almost imperishable, take an extremely high polish, and are highly free from checking and warping. They are also among the most abundant of Panama's hardwoods.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## ANNUAL REPORT OF READING CO.

Share Earnings Show Improvement Over Previous Year—Coal and Iron Receipts Larger, but Profits Are Smaller

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Annual reports of the Reading Company and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company have been issued. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, the Reading Company shows in its own income account surplus after taxes and charges of \$10,794,437, equivalent after deduction of preferred dividends to \$5.71 a share (\$50 par) on common compared with \$4.98 a share in the preceding year. The annual report of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company is not yet available, which makes it impossible to compile an income account of the three companies so as to show actual earnings on the parent company's stock.

The income account of the Reading Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, compares as follows:

	1918	1917
Total receipts	\$16,906,707	\$15,814,239
Expenses	113,757	118,072
Interest	5,282,902	4,810,925
Taxes	715,611	1,106,000
Balance	7,950,242	—

## Profit and Loss

Profit and loss account of Reading Company shows as follows:

	Balance Dec. 31, 1917	\$20,749,066.
add. income for the year 1918, \$10,794,437; total credits, \$41,543,503; less: first preferred dividends \$1,620,000, second preferred dividends \$1,680,000, common dividends \$3,600,000, general mortgage sinking fund \$534,616, miscellaneous adjustments \$49,552; total debits, \$8,984,468; profit and loss surplus Dec. 31, 1918, \$22,559,035.		
The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company earnings were:		
Year ended Dec. 31:		
1918	1917	
Total receipts	\$5,386,039	\$19,956,908
Expenses	51,746,777	43,308,942
Operating profits	4,640,162	6,857,965
Interest, taxes, etc.	450,000	1,151,333
Profit	4,160,162	5,698,635

Assets of Reading Iron Company as of Dec. 31, 1918, were \$22,451,839, compared with \$23,243,667, as of Dec. 31, 1917, while current liabilities were \$917,969, compared with \$862,250. Bonded debt remained unchanged at \$198,500.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 4

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Bristol, Conn.—Messrs. Shannon & Heron, of Holland Dry Goods Co., Bellevue, N. Y.—L. M. Barlow; Essex; Cincinnati, O.—A. Levy of Charles Melis Shoe Co.; Copley Square, Columbus, Ohio—F. Siebert; Essex; Columbus, Ohio—E. W. Scheider; Essex; Dayton, Ohio—M. A. Thomas; United States; Detroit, Mich.—J. E. Wilson; Essex; Havana, Cuba—D. Munoz; Essex; Havana, Cuba—F. Turro; Thordike, London, England—C. W. Randal; Tou- raine, Los Angeles, Cal.—C. J. Carew, of Ferris Window Dept. Store, Estes, New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Sons; Touraine; New Haven, Conn.—R. T. Strange, of Butler & Tyler; Essex; New York City—F. M. Ginoir; United States; New York—Elias Baff; United States; New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St., New York City—J. W. Kirby; United States; New York City—Joseph Levy; United States; New York City—Thomas Boyd of Boyd & Co., United States; Oklahoma City, Okla.—L. Hamburger; Essex; Philadelphia, Pa.—George De Cou, of De Cou Bros. & Co.; United States; Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibro of Frank & Seder; Copley Plaza; Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. P. Pritchard of Bensalem Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza; Plattsburgh, N. Y.—F. C. McDougal of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams; Portland, Oregon—Mr. Hargraves of Meier & Frank; Thordike; San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht, United States; San Juan, P. R.—B. Alvarez; Essex; St. Louis, Mo.—D. P. Wohl; Essex; St. Louis, Mo.—G. E. Samuel; Essex.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Montreal, Can.—J. L. Apolton; United States; Montreal, Can.—H. Sauer; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	sale	Last
July	26.70	26.75	26.68	26.68	26.68
Oct.	25.69	25.75	25.65	25.65	25.65
Dec.	24.49	24.56	24.55	24.55	24.55
Jan.	25.20	25.25	25.20	25.20	25.20
March	25.20	25.25	25.20	25.20	25.20
Spots	21.70	21.75	21.70	21.70	21.70

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	sale	Last
July	30.85	30.85	30.68	30.68	30.68
Oct.	29.09	29.09	28.49	28.49	28.49
Dec.	28.75	28.82	28.20	28.52	28.52

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchanges here yesterday were: Cramp Ship 133, E. Stor. Bat 73, Gen. Asphalt com 73%, Lehigh Nav 70, Lake Superior 20, Phila Co 39%, Phila Co pfd 35%, Phila Elec 25%, Phila Rap Tr 27%, Phila Tract 69, Union Tract 40%, United Gas Imp 60%.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market

Open High Low Close

Am Best Sugar 100 100 98 97

Am Can 57 57 54 57

Am Car & Fdry 104 104 104 107

Am Int Corp 106 104 103 103

Am Loco 83 83 82 84

Am Smelters 80 80 80 80

Am Steel 131 131 130 135

Am Tel & Tel 100 100 98 98

Am Water 114 120 114 120

Anacinda 60 60 54 54

Atchison 100 103 100 101

Atl G & W I 162 163 162 162

Baldwin Loco 102 103 103 103

Balt & Ohio 53 53 54 54

Beth Steel B 81 81 81 82

B R T 27 28 28 28

Boeing 100 100 94 94

Brown Leather 100 102 101 101

Chandler Mot 130 135 135 135

Ches & Ohio 66 67 68 68

Chico 45 45 45 45

C R I & P 29 29 29 29

C. & H. 100 100 98 98

Chitt 35 35 35 35

Chrysler Steel 64 65 65 65

Circle 100 100 98 98

Clayton 24 24 24 24

Co pfld 50 50 50 50

Com 87 87 87 87

Con 100 100 98 98

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MICHIGAN HAS BEST OUTLOOK

C. E. Johnson Expected to Lead Wolverines to Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Track and Field Meet

## INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. CHAMPIONS

1901—Michigan	33
1902—Michigan	36
1903—Michigan	49
1904—Michigan	32
1905—Michigan	46
1906—Michigan	62%
1907—Illinois	24
1908—Michigan	31
1909—Michigan	24
1910—Michigan	36
1911—Leland Stanford-Notre Dame	17
1912—Michigan	35
1913—California	41%
1914—Illinois	47%
1915—Michigan	45%
1916—Michigan	38
1917—Michigan	49
1918—Michigan	54%
1919—Michigan	37%

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Since the reentry of the University of Michigan into the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, the Wolverines have not been beaten on the track and field in any competition in the midwest, and Coach Stephen Farrell's imposing team is favorite for the nineteenth annual outdoor championships which will be held at Stagg Field, Chicago, Friday and Saturday.

There are other strong teams to dispute with Michigan, however. University of Chicago, which placed second to Michigan in the 1919 annual indoor championships; University of Illinois, Notre Dame, and Kansas State Agricultural College, which won last week's annual meet of the Missouri Valley Conference, are teams which will cut deeply into the scoring, and may produce a winner over the Maize and Blue.

The selection of star athletes who had been in military service, for the team of the American expeditionary forces, has reduced the strength of athletes selected for the American expeditionary forces team did not permit of the runners staying in this country until next Saturday, so many of the men had to choose between the trip to Paris and Chicago. Edward Meehan and Frank King of Notre Dame, W. F. Sylvester of Missouri, Karl Hass of Grinnell College, Marshall Haddock, Kansas, decided to go to Paris in preference to Chicago. The absence of these men should better Michigan's chances.

## Johnson Chief Star

C. E. Johnson of Michigan, whose all-around work at the Intercollegiate A. A. A. meet in the Harvard Stadium, made him individual point-winner of the star of the meet, is Michigan's chief reliance for the coming games.

Johnson is entered for the dashes, the hurdles, and the running high and broad jumps. At various times, and in various meets he has won each of the six events, although he is not expected to land six firsts against the competition of the Conference meet.

Robert Cook and R. C. Losch in the sprints, Lawrence Butler, and D. K. Messner in the middle distances, and Capt. S. W. Sedgwick in the distance runs should keep adding to Michigan's point total in the track events, while J. L. Baker, C. C. Smith, and Arch Walls, in the weights, and A. G. Cross in the pole vault, should pick up considerably more than Michigan's share of points in the field events.

If Chicago has a chance to win it will be mainly through the work of its middle-distance and long-distance runners, added to the all-round track and field skill of P. W. Graham, G. S. Buchheit and K. L. Wilson of Illinois, both consistent field events men. Capt. Charles Carroll Jr., sprinter, and R. F. Emery, quarter-miler, are the outstanding entrants of Coach Harry Gill's Orange and Blue. Buchheit also is a good man in the hurdles.

The Kansas Aggies earned their unexpected triumph in the M. V. meet by picking up the minor places, rather than by winning a string of firsts, but the Aggies will face a harder uphill fight at Chicago than they did at Ames. Notre Dame has an all-round star in E. N. Gilligan, and some very fine specialists, such as W. J. Hayes in the dashes; Theodore Rademaker in the pole vault, and Walter Sweeney in the one-mile run.

Without W. F. Sylvester, it is somewhat doubtful how hard Missouri will cut into the points of the favorites. It seems as though individual stars will be the ones most likely to reduce Michigan's prospective list of points, knocking out a favorite here and there. But it should be remembered that Michigan, with an entry list of 35 athletes, puts up a much stronger front than the meager squad of eight men, who landed their college in third place at Harvard.

In the 100-yard dash, Hayes of Notre Dame has a record of 9.4-5s, set this season against Illinois in a dual meet. No western runner has equaled this time in the present intercollegiate season. Johnson, Losch, and Carroll have run in 10s. Cook has run in 10.1-5s. These men compose the field of favorites for the "century." For the 220-yard dash, Hayes, Losch, W. H. Hamilton, Northwestern; B. W. Lodwick, Iowa State; J. D. Holt, Minnesota; R. H. Briggs, Indiana, and Mortimer Harris, Chicago, are very fast men.

## BUDDWELL AND RAND WON

NEWTON, Massachusetts.—R. B. Buddwell and William Rand won the Massachusetts state doubles lawn tennis championship Tuesday by defeating R. C. Seaver and Joshua Wheelwright, on the Brae Burn Country Club courts, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 9-11, 6-3.

## BRITISH GOLFING IS BEING REVIVED

Game Is Preparing for the Greatest Leap Forward Both Nationally and Internationally That It Has Ever Taken

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It was found when the general golfing public went back to the game again in the old fashion of the thorough golfing holiday at the recent Easter time, that not only was the weather excellent at the grand renewal of the game, but the courses were in surprisingly good condition. In many cases they were as good as before the war. Yet they have had not half the attention or money bestowed upon them, so how this mystery? Half the truth lies in the fact that before the war the art of greenkeeping, a real, true, and most necessary art which had resulted in the enormous improvement of inland courses and the production of such masterpieces in long stretches of beautiful turf and most delicate putting greens, like Sunningdale and St. George's Hill, was inclined to be a little overdone here and there, and it was no bad thing for some of them that for a time they lost some of the latest adjuncts of their own civilization. Under simple unassisted nature they thrived exceedingly.

Yet in the expert and proper greenkeeping way they were not neglected. Greenkeeping staffs had to be reduced in the first place on grounds of economy, and in the second because they were wanted for sterner work, to handle guns instead of rakes. In the emergency the club members in many cases volunteered for greenkeeping service, and went out on to the courses in the evenings with the usual implements and did their best. But again it was found necessary to let the long grass encroach much more on the fairways than ever before, partly because of the labor question and partly because the grass was wanted. Then, in the third year of the war, when the food question was becoming an anxious consideration in the country, and land everywhere was being requisitioned for growing purposes, patches of the golf courses were taken in many places. This requisitioning, however, was done with some consideration and was not serious.

## Courses Are Needed

Other courses were wanted for other reasons. The famous nine-hole links at Felixstowe, one of the best of its kind in the world, if not the best, was taken for military purposes right at the beginning of the war, and will always be wanted by those authorities for the future, so it will know golf no more. Here and there other courses or bits of them were snatched. Princes, at Sandwich, one of the best and most difficult seaside links in existence, was taken, and bullets in the way of target practice whizzed along it from morning until night. So with half of the Deal championship course hard by, and so with others. But recuperation in such matters is quick.

It is believed that before this year is out all the courses of Britain will be as good as ever they were before, and there will be as many of them as ever. One or two new ones have already opened since the armistice. The feeling as to prospects is one of buoyant optimism, based on facts and reason. Everybody who knows says that the game is preparing for the greatest leap forward it has ever taken, and that it will be bigger than ever in the national and international way. All the signs justify the prophecy.

At Easter, for the first time in the history of the game, there was a dearth of golf balls in the land; the supply which had been as extensive as usual, was not equal to the demand!

Many of the clubhouses became hospitals during the war period. One of them was the Royal St. George's at Sandwich, the clubhouse where the great international gathering at the championship of 1914 was housed. Of another, the St. George's Hill, G. C. at Weybridge, finished just before the war, and one of the best and handsomest in existence, which was given up to hospital work at once, it is now officially reported by the Red Cross authorities that it was "by far the best hospital in the county," the said county being the extensive one of Surrey. Not only was the clubhouse quite voluntarily handed over at the beginning of the war, but the club further subscribed the sum of £1500 toward the hospital expenses, and agreed to provide the necessary alterations to make the building suitable for a hospital, and the result is that 3000 wounded men passed through it during the war period. A sequel to this is that a percentage of those 3000 have become golfers, as the result of the putting and pitching that they played on the course outside for the first time.

Caddies Become Scarce

As the ground staffs were reduced, caddies also became rare creatures. The experiment of using girls for the purpose was tried here and there; but it was not generally popular, and where men were not available (and somehow golfers do not like grown men for caddies, except at the Scottish resorts, where they seem to have been born and bred specially for the purpose) golfers carried their own clubs and soon became accustomed to do so. Many other features new and strange fastened upon the complexion of the game, but they need not all be

enumerated. When the war was less than three months old the idea arose that Germans had profited by membership of British golf clubs in the past, and that they had not by any means been prompted to join such clubs by any love for the game, or desire to play it, but by the knowledge that people of all professions and circles, including the most eminent among them, assemble here at these golf clubs at no other places, and here, with the reserve of workaday life and conversation thrown aside, converse in frankness and friendliness with those whom they may meet, in a way they could nowhere else. The Germans knew of this before.

Hence the meeting that was held in London, England—it was found when the general golfing public went back to the game again in the old fashion of the thorough golfing holiday at the recent Easter time, that not only was the weather excellent at the grand renewal of the game, but the courses were in surprisingly good condition. In many cases they were as good as before the war. Yet they have had not half the attention or money bestowed upon them, so how this mystery? Half the truth lies in the fact that before the war the art of greenkeeping, a real, true, and most necessary art which had resulted in the enormous improvement of inland courses and the production of such masterpieces in long stretches of beautiful turf and most delicate putting greens, like Sunningdale and St. George's Hill, was inclined to be a little overdone here and there, and it was no bad thing for some of them that for a time they lost some of the latest adjuncts of their own civilization. Under simple unassisted nature they thrived exceedingly.

It is neither practicable nor desirable to make up a schedule of what golf has done for the war. It has subscribed much money to the funds, and its chief professional players have been much engaged in playing exhibition matches for the benefit of the war funds. Its war losses in men have been very great. But meanwhile the best traditions of the game were kept brightly burning. It was played not only in Britain, and on the sweet courses near Paris, especially at Versailles on the delightful course of the Société de Golf de Paris; but, yes, indeed, on roughly improvised courses on the Somme, on the Vimy Ridge, all along the western front whenever there was a chance, and the champions of the game played it thus. They made courses for themselves in Belgium and Italy, and out in the East—several of them in the East. Ivo Whitton, a young Australian champion player, who had come over to England shortly before the war, joined the forces and, being out with the artillery in Macedonia, fashioned a course round his gun battery and pitched his ball from gun to gun. It is truly said that, once a golfer always and at all times the golfer still.

If these circumstances, which might be multiplied in the romantic vein by a hundred or perhaps a thousand, are contemplated, it may be partly understood how enthusiastically British golf resumes again, and what it means when the players say that of the things that are not exactly and primarily work, this remains one of the prettiest and best, and they wish to make it as good as it can be.

## ONLY TWO GAMES IN THE AMERICAN

Red Sox Again Defeat Washington, While New York Wins From Philadelphia

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	24	11	.685
Boston	21	12	.636
New York	19	11	.633
Detroit	17	16	.515
St. Louis	16	16	.500
Boston	14	16	.466
New York	13	16	.406
Philadelphia	6	24	.200

## WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 8, Washington 2  
New York 10, Philadelphia 7

## GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Boston  
Chicago at New York  
Cleveland at Philadelphia  
St. Louis at Washington

## RED SOX DEFEAT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Boston Red Sox won Wednesday to a 1-0-1 victory for Pittsburgh. Vaughn allowed 11 hits, but was given excellent support in the pinches. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Philadelphia ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 12 0

New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 2

Batteries—Goodwin, Tuero and Clemens; Barnes, Merritt and Gonzales. Umpires—Byron and Harrison.

## PITTSBURGH WINS, 8 TO 2

NEW YORK, New York—Philadelphia romped away with an easy victory from the New York Giants Wednesday, 8 to 2. The visitors smashed the offerings of the Giant's pitchers to all corners of the field. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

St. Louis ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0

Cincinnati ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3

Batteries—Goodwin, Tuero and Clemens; Snyder, Salles and Wingo. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

## ST. LOUIS WINS GAME, 4 TO 3

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Cincinnati went down to defeat in Wednesday's game with St. Louis, 4 to 3. Salles of the visitors was given poor support at times. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

St. Louis ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0

Cincinnati ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3

Batteries—Goodwin, Tuero and Clemens; Snyder, Salles and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Harrison.

## MICHIGAN SHUTS OUT OHIO STATE TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—University of Michigan easily defeated Ohio State University 5 to 0 in an Intercollegiate Conference A. A. baseball game here Tuesday afternoon. The game was played a day ahead of schedule, but this fact did not prevent a large crowd from assembling to see the Conference champions in action. V. H. Parks '20, pitching for the Wolverines, was in great form. He held the opposing batsmen to four scattered hits and at no time during the game did a Buckeye player reach second base.

Michigan's offensive was not particularly strong, but the Wolverines bunched their hits and took full advantage of fielding errors.

Michigan scored three runs in the first inning largely on errors. In the fifth, A. J. Karpus drove out a long hit to left center, sending in E. B. Bowmer '19, and himself completing the circuit for his second home run of the season.

The game Saturday with the University of Illinois will complete Michigan's title of leader of the "Big Ten," as the Wolverines have already defeated Illinois and have yet to meet with a single defeat at the hands of a Conference team. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Michigan ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1

Ohio ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 3

Batteries—Park and Huber; Kline, Cotter, and Deutch.

## NEW YALE MANAGER

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—In the course of readjustment of athletic administration at Yale University,

Mr. W. H. Hildebrand and Moriarity.

BEEF TO BE CHEAPER

CHICAGO, Illinois—President Wilson of Wilson & Co., back from Europe on an inspection trip, says: "Prices of meats in the United States are sure to keep up on the whole, especially pork, but beef will get cheaper soon.

Beef exports have fallen off, as Europe's

greatest need is fats. We cannot

comprehend Europe's needs nor those of the Central Powers.

So great is the need for hams that there is more

demand for space to ship cattle from New York than demand during the war for space to ship horses

## LEGAL DEFINITIONS OF INTOXICANTS

Counsel for Anti-Saloon League of America Compiles Interpretations Given by Congress and State Legislatures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The term "intoxicating liquors" has become so ambiguous in its present-day meaning that counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America have compiled the various definitions of the phrase as adopted by Congress and the state legislatures.

The District of Columbia law lists "whisky, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale, porter, beer, cordials, hard or fermented cider, alcoholic-bitters, ethyl alcohol, all malt liquors and all other alcoholic liquors."

Under Section 1 of the Arkansas law all persons are forbidden to manufacture, bartel, or give away "alcoholic, vinous, malt, spirituous or fermented liquors, or any compound or preparation thereof commonly called tonics, bitters or medicated liquors."

Section 1 of the Alabama Act of 1919 states that "all liquors, liquids, drinks or beverages, made in imitation of or intended as a substitute for beer, ale, rum, gin, whisky or any other alcoholic, spirituous, vinous or malt liquor, drink or liquid made or used for beverage purposes containing any alcohol shall be deemed an alcoholic liquor."

### Six Classes in Florida

Prohibited liquors and beverages are classed under six heads in Florida, as follows:

1. Alcohol, alcoholic liquors, spirituous liquors, and all mixed liquors, any part of which is spirituous, foreign or domestic spirits, or rectified or distilled spirits, absinthe, whisky, brandy, rum, and gin.

2. Vinous liquors and beverages.

3. All malted, fermented or brewed liquors.

4. And any drinks, liquors, or beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol or more by volume at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, or any other liquors or liquors manufactured or sold or otherwise disposed of for beverage purposes, containing said amount of one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol or more.

5. Any intoxicating bitters or beverages, by whatever name called.

6. All liquors and beverages or drinks made in imitation of or intended as a substitute for beer, ale, wine or whisky, or other alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, including those liquors and beverages commonly known and called near-beer."

### Georgia Phraseology

The Georgia law includes under prohibited liquors, "all malted, fermented or brewed liquors of any name or description, manufactured from malt, wholly or in part, such as beer, near-beer, lager beer, porter and ale, and all brewed or fermented liquors and beverages in which maltose is a substantial ingredient, whether alcoholic or not."

All beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol or more by volume at 60 degrees Fahrenheit are also prohibited in Georgia. Bitters and all beer substitutes are unlawful in this State.

An amendment is pending in Indiana to strike out the one-half of 1 per cent alcohol permitted there at present. "Intoxicating liquors" are defined as "all malt, vinous or spirituous liquor containing so much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, or any other intoxicating drink mixture or preparation of like nature; and all mixtures or preparations containing such intoxicating liquor, whether patented or not, reasonably likely, or intended to be used as a beverage, and all other beverages containing so much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume."

### The Montana Law

"Intoxicating liquors" in Montana is construed to mean whisky, brandy, rum, ale, spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors, and liquor or liquid of any description, whether medicated or not, which contains as much as 2 per cent alcohol, and is capable of being used as a beverage.

In Nebraska, one-half of 1 per cent is the limit of legal alcoholic content of any liquid. In New Hampshire the limit is 1 per cent of alcohol, and it is stated that any beverage "any part of which is intoxicating" is prohibited.

In addition to its alcohol limit of one and one-half per cent, Oregon further bans "all mixtures, compounds or preparations whether liquid or not, which are intended when mixed with water or otherwise, to produce, by fermentation or otherwise, an intoxicating liquor."

Hard cider, absinthe, and cordials are included under the head of "intoxicating liquors" in South Dakota. In Utah, as in Virginia, the ban is placed on fruit preserved in alcohol, and liquors are defined as "all fermented malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, alcohol, wine, porter, ale, beer, absinthe, or any intoxicating drink, mixture or preparation of like nature, and all malt, or brewed drinks; and all liquid mixtures or preparations, whether patented or not, which produce intoxication."

West Virginia Law Drastic

"Ardent spirits," as they are called in Virginia, include "alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, wine, porter, ale, beer, all malt liquors, absinthe and all compounds or mixtures of any of them with any vegetable or other substance; and all liquids, mixtures or preparations, whether patented or otherwise, which will produce intoxication."

West Virginia's radical definition of

the term provides that "all malt or brewed drinks, whether intoxicating or not, shall be deemed liquors within the meaning of the act." It names one-half of 1 per cent as the alcoholic limit for beverages.

## RESTORING A GREAT CATHEDRAL

BY MERVYN MACARTNEY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the present time St. Paul's Cathedral, which has done so much to sustain the spirit of the Nation during the war, and which is now adding memories of Kitchener to those of Nelson and Wellington, naturally fills a large place in the public mind. It is difficult, however, without being highly technical, to describe the work of the preservation of St. Paul's in such a way as to make it interesting to the general public. To understand the present position it is necessary to go back to

the old gothic cathedral. This casing was fitted in with undressed stone simply placed in mortar and with chips of stone (gallets) to fill up the spaces between them. Wren was a great admirer of the Roman methods in building and design. He more than once expressed his determination to construct a building to last for eternity, and he enunciates the dictum that to build a satisfactory pier it should be constructed with wrought-stone casing with through, i.e., stones running right through. In practice I cannot discover that he ever carried out this theory. The result is that his filling of rubble stone has consolidated more than the outer casing and consequently throws extra weight on to, causing it to crack and splinter.

From the cathedral accounts I gather that this state of things became serious about 1708, and that Wren handed over the repairs of the southwest and southeast piers to Strong, his most trusted contractor. Some thousands of cubic feet of stone were used in these operations. Whether the veneer of stone that we are now removing is Strong's work or of a later date it is almost impossible to say.

### Present-Day Repairs

We know that about 1780 Mylne had the cathedral closed for two seasons to enable him to repair the stonework, which he said had not been satisfactorily restored. Be that as it may, we found that none of the restorations had been thorough; so shortly before the war we began replacing the faulty with sound stone on the southwest pier. And now after five years we have completed this stage of the work. The method of procedure has been to cut out the shattered stone and slide the new block on liquid cement into the cavity and then grout with more cement to fix it in its new position and strengthen the surrounding rubble core. It is an operation requiring skillful masons, who could detect signs of dangerous movements, and experienced foremen to supervise and guide the work. The most difficult part of the restoration so far has been the insertion of the new voussoirs or arch stones. These, of course, could not be replaced from the inner face of the arch as that would be smaller than the back, the voussoirs being shaped like wedges. They could only be inserted from the side. We have managed to replace three courses and there we have stopped, as the crushing does not appear to extend further.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Timothy Blink and the Continued Adventure

Flower heads, in their scarlet and gold and rose and blue, waved and waved again; trees raised green-clad branches, and leaves fluttered; a last farewell, as Timothy Blink, perched on the back of Knowly the Owl, who had returned as he had promised, waved back to them again, calling: "Good-by, I had such a lovely time. Good-by!" And the last faint sound, as he and Knowly were swallowed up in the darkness was: "Good-by, come again very soon."

As the sun was striding across the sky in robes of flaming orange and gold and purple, the little boy opened his eyes and sat up. He gave a cry of delight, as his eyes saw the growing glory before him, and he clutched at Knowly with excited hands. Knowly said nothing; he was already gently descending toward the earth, and in a very short time Timothy found himself in a heap on the ground—and also saw Knowly vanishing toward a very black, deep hole in an enormous tree. Timothy looked round him and gasped. Never had he seen such foliage, such immensely big trees. They soared to the sky and they also spread miles, it seemed to Timmie, to either side. They had enormous leaves of a most vivid green, and they were moist. He stood up; the grass was long, so long that it came in many cases, up to the top of his head, and Timmie was getting to be a tall little boy. He realized that it would take him a very long time to get a very short way, if he attempted to walk through that dense undergrowth; but he wanted to see things, so he promptly climbed the nearest tree, for Timothy climbed wonderfully. When he arrived at the top branch of the huge tree he was climbing, he found a gaudy parrot, with little yellow eyes, watching him gravely. The parrot was dressed in green and gold and blue and crimson, and Timothy could not help thinking that he was perhaps a little overdressed; but then Timothy was rather blinded by all the very bright colors, and had never seen such bird before. The parrot nibbled at a piece of bark, scratched its head and looked at Timothy out of the corner of its eyes; it then shivered and shut one eye sleepily, as though it must slumber, but suddenly it sat up straight and asked rather sharply: "Who are you, may I ask? This is my special tree, and people generally wait for an invitation before intruding!"

"I'm sure I beg your pardon," said Timothy. "I had no idea it was anyone's particular tree; I just saw a tree, and up I came."

"So I see," said the gaudy parrot. "Have you come to live here?"

"Oh, no," answered Timothy, with his quick, winning smile. "I just came for a visit."

The parrot whistled a loud note or two, and asked, "Who are you visiting?"

Timothy was puzzled a moment, and then said shyly, "Why, no one, really. I just wanted to come and see what it was like."

The parrot stared at him for quite a minute, and remarked, "You don't observe the conventions then?"

This time Timothy had not the faintest idea what it was talking about; it was so very inquisitive and did use such long words, so he looked about for another tree—and the parrot, reading his thoughts, laughed and said, "I could follow you if I wanted to!"

Timothy gave it up, and the parrot sidled up to him, and putting its head on one side, whispered, "You'd better stay here; there's heaps of food—nuts and fruit and all sorts of things that you would enjoy."

"How do you know that?" said Timmie, thinking it was his turn to ask a few questions. But the parrot looked wise and shook its head.

Suddenly a very friendly little voice called to him from a tree quite near: "Hello, there, Timothy Blink! Don't take any notice of Streepling; he always goes on like that! Come over to my tree, will you?" Timothy found the voice belonged to a darling little bright green parakeet; he took a flying leap in the air and landed on a mossy bough by the small bird's side. "How nice of you to ask me over," beamed Timothy. "I suppose you have heard about me from the wind? Nearly everywhere I go now, every one seems to know my name. At first I used to think it was queer, but now I don't even notice it."

Timothy looked out from his tree, and all he could see were branches and leaves, so thickly woven that you couldn't tell which belonged to which tree; and he turned to the parakeet and said, "Would you mind telling me where we are? Knowly wouldn't tell me before we started, and when we got here, he hurried off for sleep. What is this place?"

"This," cried the parakeet, standing on its head from excitement and hanging from the bough by its claws, "this is the boundless, glorious, luxuriant jungle!" He screamed with delight, and got right side up, and bobbed up and down happily. "Such a bolling hot sun; such fruit; and heaps and heaps of animals, all different shapes and sizes for you to make friends of. And flowers that are never seen anywhere else in the world, so large they are, and so brilliant in color. Look!" Timothy followed the glance of the parakeet's eyes, and saw, springing from the earth far beneath them, a flower like a flame of red, so vivid was it, so glowing. "Have you seen any monkeys yet?" it asked suddenly, and as Timothy shook his head, continued, "Well, be very grave and serious when you're with them. They talk far too much, and will want you to do all sorts of tiresome things!"

He was not surprised, a moment later, to receive against his hand a nut, that sprang off and fell to the

ground; the next one he was ready for and, as he looked eagerly round, he suddenly encountered through the green leaves of a tree near him a pair of wistful, dark brown eyes, that at the moment were lighted with fun. Timothy couldn't help it; he shouted with laughter and leaped from his tree to the other one. But the very small monkey who had thrown the nut was too quick for him and was in another tree before he had reached his new perch; then Timothy had lost it again and again a nut or banana or some other thing would be thrown at him and he would discover the hider. After a while, they both tired of the game and found themselves on the same bough; the tiny monkey looked with bright eyes at Tim and accepted him. Then it said: "Oh, Timothy, you must stay here and play with me always! I have been waiting for you ever so long."

Timothy looked surprised and said, "But, surely, you have heaps of others to play with."

"Yes," answered the monkey, "I have, heaps and heaps of them, but I have listened to so many stories about you. They have come with the wind and the rain; the moon has sung your name and the stars have whispered of you among themselves. When I have gone to the water to drink, some one or other has been speaking of you; and, suddenly, you are here!"

Timothy thought for a long time on the bough and kicked his small feet together. This was quite a jolly place; the trees and flowers were wonderful; everything was very large, and he felt smaller than he ever had before. He had never seen quite such a blue sky, but always at his heart there called certain voices when he was on his travels. There was the voice of his own little brook, that called to him to bathe; the silver sweet voice of Stella the thrush, as she awakened him from dreams; the sleepy, deep voice of the tallest tree of all, that told him stories all for himself; the rumbling, dearly loved voice of Knowly.

"Ready to go home?" asked Knowly. Timothy nodded; he had loved it all, but he had been away from home quite a long time. Timothy and Knowly rose over the sleeping city, passed over the deeply breathing jungle—and Timothy turned his face to the stars, but he was drowsy now, and from somewhere far above him, he seemed to hear a soft, faint voice murmuring:

"Star dust, star dust,  
Falling from the skies,  
Like a stream of silver mist  
Falling on your eyes."

"Star light, star light,  
Creeping in your heart,  
Flooding it with loveliness,  
Drawing you apart."

"Star dreams, star dreams,  
Watching over all,  
As you sink to deeper sleep,  
Fall, and fall, and fall."

## The Largest Fruit Known

Jack fruit trees are almost the commonest characteristics of the villages of South India. They are not alone valued for their shade, which is particularly dense, but also for their immense fruits which, after the plantain and mango, are considered by some authorities the most important of all such products in India, forming indeed the principal food of the villagers at certain seasons of the year. It is said that a good day's food for one man is supplied by only a quarter of a well-grown specimen.

It is not, therefore, surprising to find that two and one-half feet is not an unusual length, corresponding with a girth of one yard and a weight of 60 pounds. The shape is that of a vegetable marrow, and the color the same when young, ripening to a mellow orange. The whole is covered with short, hard spines. Inside, the fruit resembles a pineapple, inasmuch as the edible part consists of soft flakes arranged round a central core. The best kinds are sweet and juicy and not unpalatable, but as they smell like sour milk, are not much eaten by Europeans. They are much enjoyed, however, by the natives, and eagerly sought after during their season. Besides the edible flesh, there are large seeds round the center, which, when roasted, much resemble chestnuts.

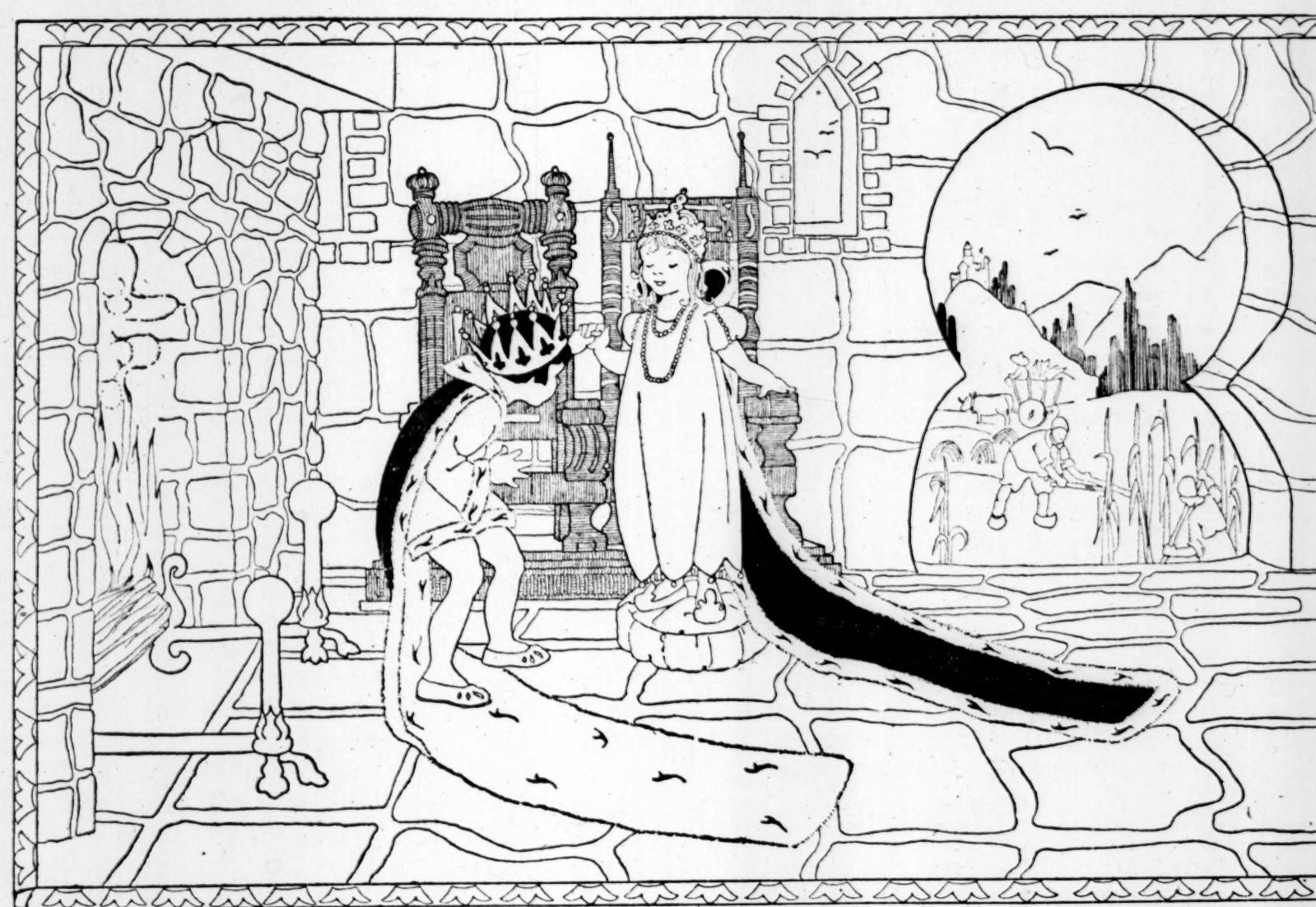
A tree in the fruiting season presents a rather peculiar appearance, as these colossal appendages hang round the bare stem, on short stalks, to the number of 20 or 30. This arrangement is essential for a tree with such heavy fruits, as the more slender side branches would otherwise be unable to support them; in the cocoa shrub, pods are always found on the bare stem, for the same simple reason.

The species is said to be indigenous in the evergreen forests of the Coromandel coast of south-west India, and its glossy rounded domes of foliage can be singled out when the country is viewed from above. The branches are widely spreading, and the bough short and thick. It is from the latter that the valuable wood is sawn, so prized for cabinet work in northern countries. In consequence of the sturdiness of the bough or trunk, planks more than two feet broad can often be obtained. The heartwood, when seasoned, is yellowish brown, and takes a fine polish on its compact and even grain. From this tree, too, the Burmans get a yellow dye, which is much used by wandering Buddhist priests for staining their robes.

From time immemorial has this useful tree been known in eastern lands under the ancient Sanscrit name of Tchacha. It is from this word, doubtless, that the name of jack fruit comes.

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Draws for The Christian Science Monitor

## A New Kind of Collecting

Mollie and Dick sat on the porch and regarded the Japanese matting thoughtfully. "Wish there were something new to collect," said Dick. "Seems as if we've collected everything—stamps, and marbles, and tops, and Perry pictures, and soap wrappers, and cocoons, and flags of all nations, and coins (only we can't get any new kinds), and dolls (that's your collection, Sis), and made flower lists, and—everything!"

"Dolls are just as good as cocoons to collect! They stay put, anyway; not come alive and crawl around, like your Polyphemus moth—so there, Dickie! And my scrapbook pictures are lovely," returned Mollie. "Still, I do wish, too, that there was something new to collect, this summer."

Just here Mother stepped out on the porch, sewing in hand. "Don't you know of anything, Mother?" asked Dick.

"Something new, too," piped Mollie. "Know of anything—something new?" repeated Mother. "What is it to be this time, pray—an idea for a picnic, a circus, or a benefit bazaar?" Because it really makes some difference in my response, you know!"

It was Mollie who spoke first this time. "Not that, Mother; we've had all those, already, thank you. Dick and I were wishing that we could find something new to collect. Seems as though we've made every kind of collection there is."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" said Mother. "Let me put on my thinking cap for a few minutes." The needle began to thump through the ruffles of a small, blue dress, and Mother rocked softly back and forth. The children eyed her hopefully and waited. Presently the oracle spoke. "I have it," said Mother with a little smile. "The very thing! How should you like to make a collection of birds' nests?"

The children looked at each other in amazement. "Why, Mother, you know you wouldn't let us, how would you? Even if we wanted to!"

Mother's smile grew merrier. "Well, no, I shouldn't like to have you, at least not in the way you mean, but I was thinking of something a bit different. Not to gather the nests themselves, but to discover as many as possible through the summer, making a careful list as you did of the wild flowers you found last season, and learn all you can about the bird homes in this neighborhood. You know how many flowers you managed to find, though at first the outlook seemed unpromising. Perhaps we might use

the new camera in making a record of some of the nests you find. We could have had a splendid picture of the phoebe's nest by the back door, last summer, couldn't we? There will be more nests for such a collection than you would imagine, I can promise you."

The children were silent for a few moments. Then Dick spoke. "Doesn't seem as if there are hardly any nests around here—though there are birds enough," he added.

"Then there are nests, too," replied Mother. "Depend upon it, where there are birds, there are nests. It is easy enough to gather flowers or to make a list of the birds one sees, but one must be a little more eager and patient in order to collect birds' nests in this way."

Mollie had been checking several items on her fingers. "We'll do it, Dickie," she announced suddenly. "I've counted nine nests that we know of already, for a start. And there's a red-eyed vireo going to build in the linden. I saw her yesterday with a bit of birch bark in her beak, and she looked as if she hoped I wouldn't mention it. There was the crow's nest in the city—we can count that, can't we, Mother? What kind of a list shall we keep, anyway? One in a book?"

"That is for you to decide, of course. I would suggest that you note

## Lavender's Blue

Lavender's blue, diddle, diddle!  
Lavender's green;  
When I am king, diddle, diddle!  
You shall be queen.

Call up your men, diddle, diddle!

Some to the plow, diddle, diddle!  
Some to the cart.  
Some to make hay, diddle, diddle!  
Some to cut corn;  
While you and I, diddle, diddle!  
Keep ourselves warm.

the date of finding the nest, the time it was commenced, if you can determine that, and whatever you care to write about its location, construction, number of little ones, and when the nest was abandoned. You yourselves may think of other things to put down later."

"And we could keep the nests after the birds were through with them, couldn't we?" added Mollie, quickly.

"If you didn't find too many of them, that is," Mother replied. "And I think the city library would be very glad to receive some of the choicest specimens, after you have enjoyed them all you wish."

"We'll do it, Dick," said his sister. "Know of anything—something new?" repeated Mother. "What is it to be this time, pray—an idea for a picnic, a circus, or a benefit bazaar?"

"It is not, therefore, surprising to find that two and one-half feet is not an unusual length, corresponding with a girth of one yard and a weight of 60 pounds. The shape is that of a vegetable marrow, and the color the same when young, ripening to a mellow orange. The whole is covered with short, hard spines. Inside, the fruit resembles a pineapple, inasmuch as the edible part consists of soft flakes arranged round a central core. The best kinds are sweet and juicy and not unpalatable, but as they smell like sour milk, are not much eaten by Europeans. They are much enjoyed, however, by the natives, and eagerly sought after during their season. Besides the edible flesh, there are large seeds round the center, which, when roasted, much resemble chestnuts.

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## The Boy Who Wanted to Fly

Jack had always been interested in flying things. When other boys played with engines and boats and marbles, Jack cared only for kites. At the age of three, he had been presented with his first trailing kite and allowed to hold the reel, while the ambitious bird-like thing soared higher and higher, tugging at his little hand with a strange power. Since then he had become familiar with every type of kite known to boisterous enthusiasts—box kites, balloon kites, weird dragon monsters with fiery tails, and, finally, the aeroplane kite.

At seven, Jack was absorbed in tales of flying. His greatest ambition was to meet a real aviator, one who commands an airship as easily and fearlessly as the ordinary man runs an automobile. Imagine his joy, then, to receive a visit from his cousin, a young man of 20 years who had joined the aviation corps and came wearing the gold bar of a first lieutenant, bringing thrilling tales of the art of flying. He patiently answered all Jack's questions about the strangeness of feeling yourself rising from the ground, or sitting securely in the good ship which suddenly assumed proportions of protective strength and dependability, of looking down at the tiny cities of men from the heights of the clouds. He described the wonder of the sensation of flying and told amusing anecdotes of how loath one found himself to descend, especially when the ground seemed to be coming up to meet him, just before he "taxied" in.

"Would you really like to go up, Sonny?" inquired Lieutenant Brooks.

"Oh, I'd love it!" Jack answered. For many nights after that, Jack dreamed of owning an aeroplane and driving it to foreign lands, stopping for every little boy who wanted a ride. He began to expect the dream and to look forward to the new happenings of his imaginary journeys through Skyland. One night, more vividly than ever before, he heard a great whirring and saw the white wings of a huge biplane. He ran out to an adjoining field and a goggled, leather-coated figure leaned out and said:

"Would you like to go for a ride, Sonny?"

"Oh, I'd love it!"

"It will be cold. Put on your shoes and stockings, your heaviest bathrobe and overcoat and cap."

Haste and eager excitement, Jack obeyed, came out again on the balcony and climbed to the railing. The goggled figure held out a long arm and drew the boy into the seat beside him, adjusting a strap around his waist, and placing a pair of goggles on his nose. They were off! Jack was conscious only of a great rush of wind in his face and a deafening whirring in his ears. Then he forgot all that in the ecstasy of the motion, the ease with which they flew through space. How close the stars seemed! How grand the heavens! Curious, how heavy and powerful the airship appeared when you were in it, and how light and bird-like it looked from below. Then it occurred to Jack to lean over just a tiny bit, for he couldn't help feeling that he did not want to tip the machine.

He caught a glimpse of the flying landscape. Trees, houses, lakes illuminated in the moonlight shot past, like a meaningless moving picture. A voice came from behind the goggles.

"Like it, Sonny?"

"Love it!"

"See that spot of water below us? That is the lake at the park. Looks like a mere speck, doesn't it? We'll go a bit lower." Jack clutched frantically at the air, for the machine gave a sudden downward dip and righted itself. The voice continued: "See that flat roof with the big trees beside it? That's your house—and here we are!"

In great surprise, Jack found himself on the ground, where he stood and watched the friendly aeroplane out of sight. Cold and full of excitement, he crept back into bed and fell into a dreamless sleep. He awoke the next morning, thinking of his vivid dream, but when he put his hand to his face, which felt rather queer, he found there a pair of goggles, steel and glass affairs, no mere dream stuff.

Much puzzled, he hurried down to breakfast, carrying the goggles. He found his mother talking to a guest, who was none other than his cousin, the lieutenant. The aviator nodded to Jack

## THE HOME FORUM

**"Bibles, Said I,—  
Bibles"**

"What am I to do?" said I. "I really want a Bible."

"Can't you buy one?" said the young man; "have you no money?"

"Yes," said I, "I have some, but I am merely the agent of another; I came to exchange, not to buy; what am I to do?"

"I don't know," said the young man, thoughtfully, laying down the book on the counter; "I don't know what you can do; I think you will find some difficulty in this bartering job, the trade are rather precise." At once he laughed louder than before; suddenly stopping, however, he put on a very grave look. "Take my advice," said he; "there is a firm established in this neighborhood which scarcely sells any books but Bibles; they are very rich, and pride themselves on selling their books at the very lowest possible price. Apply to them; who knows but what they will exchange with you?"

... I had no difficulty in finding the house to which the young fellow had directed me; it was a very large house, situated in a square, and upon the side of the house was written in large letters, "Bibles, and other religious books."

At the door of the house were two or three humbrils, in the act of being loaded with chests, very much resembling sea-chests; one of the chests, falling down, burst, and put flew, not tea, but various books, in a neat, small size, and in neat leather covers; Bibles, said I,—Bibles, doubtless. I was not quite right, nor quite wrong; picking up one of the books, I looked at it for a moment, and found it to be the New Testament. "Come, young lad," said a man who stood by, in the dress of a porter, "put that book down, it is none of yours; if you want a book, go in and deal for one."

Deal, thought I, deal—the man seems to know what I am coming about, and going in. I presently found myself in a very large room. Behind a counter two men stood with their backs to a splendid fire, warming themselves, for the weather was cold.

Of these men, one was dressed in brown and the other was dressed in black; both were tall men—he who was dressed in brown was thin, and had a particularly ill-natured countenance; the man dressed in black was bulky, his features were noble, but they were those of a lion.

"What is your business, young man?" said the precise personage, and I stood staring at him and his companion.

"I want a Bible," said I.

"What price, size?" said the precise-looking man.

"As to size," said I, "I should like to have a large one—that is, if you can afford me one—I do not come to buy."

"Oh, friend," said the precise-looking

man, "if you come here expecting to have a Bible for nothing, you are mistaken—we—"

"I would scorn to have a Bible for nothing," said I, "or anything else; I came not to buy, but to barter; there is no shame in that, especially in a country like this, where all folks barter."

"Oh, we don't barter," said the precise man, "at least Bibles; you had better depart."

"Stay, brother," said the man with the countenance of a lion, "let us ask the few questions; this may be a very important case; perhaps the young man has convictions."

"Not I," I exclaimed, "I am con-

vinced of nothing, and with regard to the Bible—I don't believe—"

"Hey!" said the man with the lion countenance and there he stopped. But with that "Hey" the walls of the house seemed to shake, the windows rattled, and the porter whom I had seen in front of the house came running up the steps, and looked into the apartment through the glass of the door.

There was silence for about a minute—the same kind of silence which succeeds a clap of thunder.

At last the man with the lion countenance, who had kept his eyes fixed upon me said calmly, "Were you about out, perhaps some other person can; but to the point—you want a Bible?"—

George Borrow in "Lavengro."

said I. "You were talking of convictions—I have no convictions. It is not easy to believe in the Bible till one is convinced that there is a Bible."

"He seems to be insane," said the prim-looking man, "we had better order the porter to turn him out."

"I am by no means certain," said I, "that the porter could turn me out; always provided there is a porter, and this system of ours is not a lie, and a dream."

"Come," said the lion-looking man, impatiently, "a truce with this nonsense. If the porter cannot turn you out, perhaps some other person can; but to the point—you want a Bible?"—

George Borrow in "Lavengro."

**A Friend in Need**

"A friend in need," my neighbor said to me—

"A friend indeed is what I mean to be;

In time of trouble I will come to you

And in the hour of need you'll find me true."

I thought a bit, and took him by the hand;

"My friend," said I, "you do not understand

The inner meaning of that simple rhyme."

A friend is what the heart needs all the time."

—Henry van Dyke.

**'An Anchor of the Soul'**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE are few words in the English language around which are woven so many associations as the word "hope." Yet the majority of people may be quite unable to say why this should be. One has only to turn, however, to the contemplation of the beliefs of the human mind, its sorrows, fears, and suffering, to get at the reason. Human beings are ever ready to clutch at any word, at any rhyme, which they think will bring them release from the burdens they seem to bear.

The value of hope has been sung and appraised throughout all generations by poet and by prophet. The Bible abounds in references to it; and especially is this to be noted in the pages of the New Testament. Paul's words show this when he speaks to the church at Rome: "For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope."

And to the same church he breathes the benediction, that "the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost." The Apostle, obviously, had before him the truth about God as recorded in the Scriptures, the truth which he was aware was not only able to light the torch of hope but to keep it steadily burning.

Now if mankind were asked what they most hoped for, what would be the reply? Every man who has ever lived has felt the strain and the pathos of human existence. Every man who has ever lived has felt that there was something utterly wrong with the generally accepted theories and practices of human beings. And feeling thus, not one of them but has desired that some day the enigma would be solved, so that the light would be lifted and the darkness removed from the face of all the earth. Has not, however, hope been in the midst of men all the time, sometimes no doubt, flickering dimly and low, but always there? As an example of this, one has only to remember the dark days of 1915, when the brave armies of Europe withstood without flinching a terrible foe. It was hope that inspired every heart, hope based on Principle, no matter how imperfectly Principle was understood. The understanding of Principle manifesting itself in a regard for that which was humane and honest and honorable in the world, kept the torch of hope alight, even among the storms and the shell-bursts, inspiring the courage and the fortitude which ultimately in one of the greatest victories of Principle over human will and material sensuousness.

If the world had known more about Principle than it did there might have been a far speedier ending to the war. But it was learning the lessons of Principle throughout all its long-drawn-out agony, as it is continuing to learn these lessons while it discusses human rights and embodies them in its written findings in human covenants today. The world has a far greater understanding of Principle now than ever it has had before, because of the revelation of Christian Science. Christ Jesus put the clock of human progress forward centuries by his teaching; Christian Science has done the same. Because of the failure of the world, however, to admit the Principle of this progress there came the inevitable clash between Truth and error.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, shows clearly the relation of spiritual understanding to hope when she writes on page 446 of Science and Health: "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.' And to understand God is to know the truth about God. Knowledge always inspires hope. Take the case of a man entering upon some new enterprise. To begin with, perhaps, he is not very familiar with its ways and means. Difficulties loom up before his imagination, and hope burns spasmodically and feebly. But as he applies himself to his business, his knowledge of it increases; he gains a wider prospect, difficulties disappear, and his hopes of success are steadier and brighter. It is fuller knowledge which has caused the change.

There is no system, either of religion, philosophy, or science, on earth, that can for an instant compare with Christian Science as an inspirer of hope. Sometimes it is remarked that the hopes Christian Science raises are not always justified. But that is an expression of opinion not based on knowledge. One has only to become acquainted with the fact of the almost numberless healings from disease and from sin which have been accomplished through Christian Science to be convinced that the understanding of Truth which Christian Science gives is beyond all else what mankind is in need of, and that every hope its teachings inspire is justified beyond all cavil.

While this is so, Mrs. Eddy's words cannot for a moment be lost sight of: "Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized." (Science and Health p. 167.) People sometimes take up the study of Christian Science enthusiastically to begin with, and great hope springs up within them. But in a short time enthusiasm may

wane, and their hope fades with it.

And often the reason for this is to be found in the words just quoted. There must be radical reliance on Truth if the healing power of Truth would be experienced. There must be no divided allegiance between Spirit and matter. If the "anchor of the soul"—as the writer of Hebrews speaks of hope—is to hold, it must be fixed in Principle, embedded in Principle, not attached to material belief. The Christian Science practitioner's power is to heal is proportionate to his faithfulness to Truth. To him every case presents some phase of false material belief, masquerading as the truth. As he spiritually understands Truth, he is enabled to meet the error hopefully, and successfully too, if receptivity to Truth be present.

**In a Garden**

Far from the sound of commerce, where the bees Make hollow hum that bears it half in mind,

I live; and when those flowers of early spring—

The Daffodils of March, that own unshared All Nature's world, nor live to see their peers,

Primroses, Violets, and Anemones— Are overwhelmed in June's green riot. I Sit more in my small garden, where the flowers Are large and strong. Blue irises are there,

Dahlias, and heavy lidded Tulips, too; Snapdragons, Roses, Stocks, and Marigolds,

Solomon's Seals and Canterbury Bells; Tall Columbines that never raise their heads,

Sweet Peas and Aster, Mignonette and Pinks,

And cat-eyed Pansies with their velvet skin;

And Poppies, too, that with their richer hues Make butterflies take wing or lie unseen;

Lilies so fair they challenge all the world,

And hold in silver tumblers their gold dice,

Ready to throw and win: ... Those flowers I love, and take more pride in them

Than sailors take in wearing scarves of silk. —William H. Davies.

**Milton and Italy**

How delightful was Italy to Milton! His Allegro and Penseroso show that he could fully appreciate both its mirth and its majesty. He returns not the less to live out a career of illustrious service in his own country, where his brave heart and philosophic mind were of more avail to his time than even his sacred song to ours. Julia Ward Howe.

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AND

**HEALTH**

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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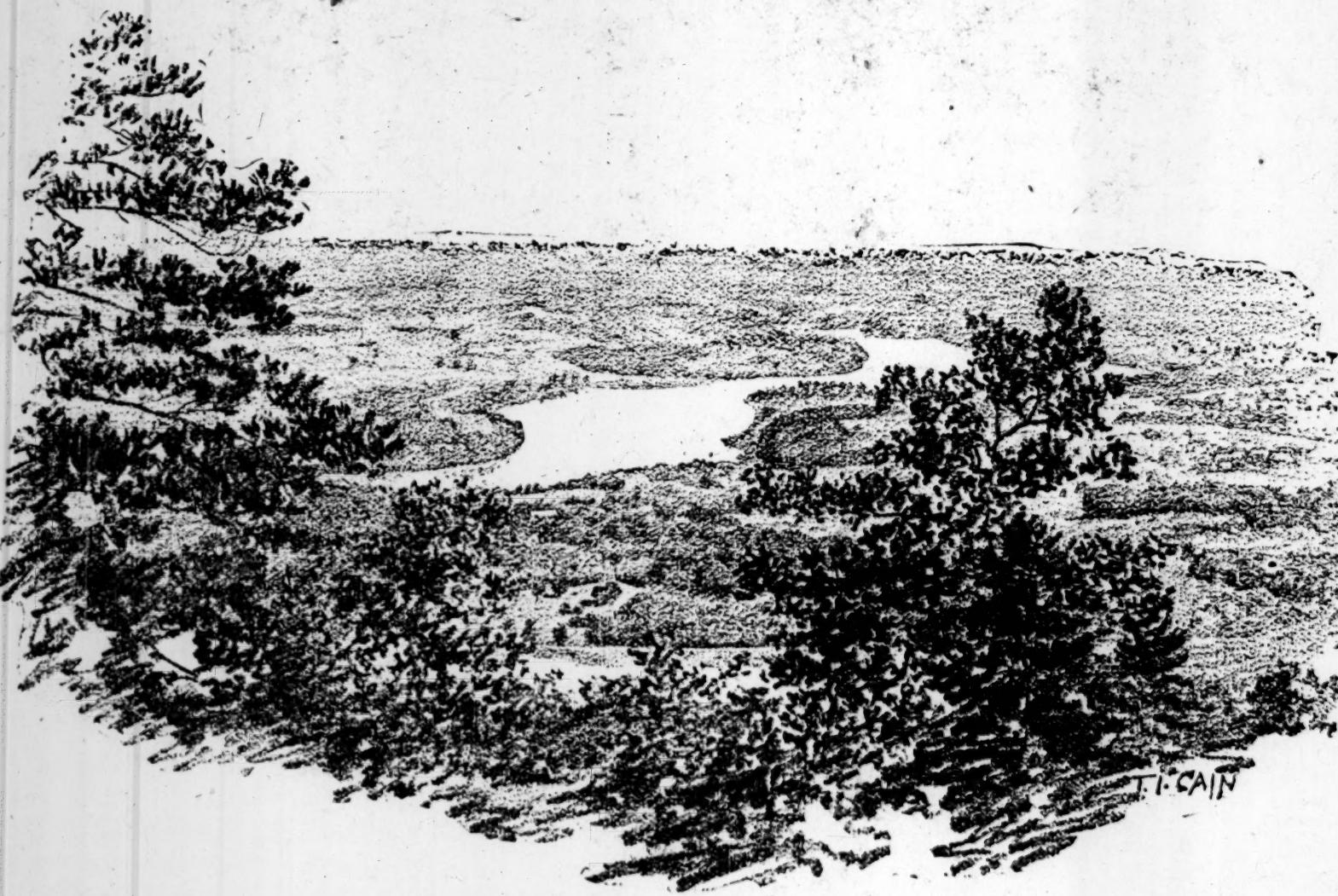
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Here cities rise, and sea-washed commerce hauls Thy shores and winds with all her fapping sails, From tropic isles or from the torrid main, Where grows the grape or sprouts the sugar-cane, Or from the haunts where the wise decked forth in nature's sweet simplicity; Where hard-won competence, the farmer's wealth, Gains merit honor, and gives labor health; Where Goldsmith's self might send his exiled hand To find a new "Sweet Auburn" in our land... Here cities rise, and sea-washed commerce hauls Thy shores and winds with all her fapping sails, From tropic isles or from the torrid main, Where grows the grape or sprouts the sugar-cane, Or from the haunts where the wise decked forth in nature's sweet simplicity; Where hard-won competence, the farmer's wealth, Gains merit honor, and gives labor health; Where Goldsmith's self might send his exiled hand To find a new "Sweet Auburn" in our land... Here cities rise, and sea-washed commerce hauls Thy shores and winds with all her fapping sails, From tropic isles or from the torrid main, Where grows the grape or sprouts the sugar-cane, Or from the haunts where the wise decked forth in nature's sweet simplicity; Where hard-won competence, the farmer's wealth, Gains merit honor, and gives labor health; Where Goldsmith's self might send his exiled hand To find a new

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Middle Class Defining Itself

ONE of the mysteries of sociological conditions is the lethargy of that great body of ordinary, average people commonly referred to as the middle class. Apparently it cannot do anything by swift and sudden activity. The capitalist class, more sensitive by far to its own peculiar rights and relative advantages, feels as by instinct whatever involves a danger, and is quick to move toward safety or profit. In the same way, Labor knows its friends and its enemies from afar, and its readiness to act in self-defense or for class advantage has come to be almost equal to that of Capital. But the middle class has seemed to be too big, too much of a mixture, to think and act definitely and promptly, either in self-defense or for self-advantage. And so it has been always at a disadvantage as before either Capital or Labor. Their conflicts have proverbially been settled at middle-class expense. They have known definitely what they wanted, and have gone after it. Capital has long been closely organized, and Labor organization is the talk of the world; but the middle class has never, as a class, developed any definite consciousness of this sort, and until lately it has seemed to be beyond all hope of ever being able to define itself through organization.

But the present is an exacting time, and stress of economic conditions is having its effect. In proportion as the middle class is being made to suffer, it is showing a tendency to arouse. With Labor unions pressing up from below, and the money power pressing down from above, the middle class is at last becoming conscious that it is in the middle, and that by mere virtue of such a position its entire mass has something very like a common interest. This, obviously, is the interest not to be penalized for all of comfort or advantage that may be gained by the classes above and below. This interest is being only slowly apprehended. Characteristically the middle class goes into action rather in the fashion of a gigantic slug or snail. But there is a tremendous weight involved; the creature is ponderous. Let it once get thoroughly in motion and it will have an inertia that even capitalism may hardly withstand.

Only recently we have seen how the actors have been driven to organize, forming an association to exert a beneficial influence on their working conditions even while denying any intent to adopt Labor union methods. In the same way we have noted the great movement to organize the teachers and college professors into a nation-wide federation, to be directly affiliated with Labor, although, in its turn, seeking to maintain its members apart from a Labor status. In each case the professional instinct has been in evidence, plainly the label of the middle class. Actors and teachers are middle-class people, and they show the feelings of that class. They are individualists by nature. Naturally they are loath to subject themselves to the bonds of organization; an organization tends to tone down the sharp edges of individualism. But when they all feel, as individuals, the same economic discomforts and disadvantages, they at length sacrifice their individualism sufficiently to get the benefits possible through joint action. Possibly the actors and the teachers did not stop to consider that they were middle-class people; whether they did or not does not alter the fact. But now, from Winnipeg, comes an announcement that may carry the work of the actors and the teachers to its logical class conclusion. This is the announcement that a union movement is on foot in Canada "which, if it succeeds, will be stronger than any of the unions now existing," to attempt to form a union out of the middle class itself. Wages of manual workers have increased in many cases 100 per cent, says the announcement, but the salaries of clerks and office workers have remained almost stationary. It is felt that the time has come for the people who are being "pinched between the upper and nether millstones" to get together. So they are actually undertaking to unite all such people as clerks and office workers, school-teachers, accountants, draftsmen, civil servants; people of widely varied occupations and lines of activity, but very much alike in their individual helplessness in the face of economic conditions brought upon them by the organized activity of the other classes. It is too soon to say whether this great undertaking will have definite results. But that the undertaking itself is definite is a sign of new things. It is a sign that individuals cannot remain aloof from the mass; and that however much they may wish to keep apart, they must sooner or later recognize the fact that each is inevitably part of a community, and that the ultimate good is a community good.

While all this is going on in North America, the industrial unrest of South America, also, is developing a middle class. Conditions are somewhat different there, of course. There the tendency has been for the wealth to go with the land, and land has been held with vast tracts under a single ownership. There has been a minority of very wealthy men at the top of the social scale, and great numbers of herdsmen and laborers below them, but a relatively small proportion of such people as clerks, office workers, and teachers. Now the countries are filling up, manufacture is increasing, commerce is expanding, and with this development has come the need for a vast army of workers in the minor executive positions and services that are always filled by the middle-class people. In a way, organization there is helping to develop a middle class; for organization has been a considerable factor in training the workers and raising them out of the status of mere laborers. Perhaps the educative effect has been more positive in South America than in America of the north, largely because general education is neither so commonly available nor so good in the south as it is in the north.

So the middle class is on its way. And there is nothing in that dictum of the Bolshevik student who is getting some newspaper mention because of his cry that "the

middle class must either go to work or die out." The middle class is a worker class almost always. If the young Bolshevik had said "The middle class must either organize itself or die out" he would have been nearer the mark. For with a mass or a class, as well as with an individual, life implies something better than lethargy. It implies consciousness.

### Whitley Councils and Civil Service

ONE of the most welcome of recent developments in the British Labor world was the great meeting of civil service employees which was held in the Caxton Hall, London, presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain. The object of the meeting was to consider a report on the application of the Whitley Report to the administrative departments of the civil service, and, whilst the report itself was freely criticized by certain speakers, the feeling of the meeting was quite unmistakably in favor of the fullest possible understanding between the State, as the employer, and the civil servants. Such an understanding, the recommendations, made in the report which Mr. Chamberlain was able to assure the meeting the government was ready to adopt "in spirit and in letter," are unquestionably designed to promote. Thus as outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the main recommendations of the report insure, subject to necessary modifications, the setting up for the Civil Service of the following kinds of joint bodies: (1) A national council for the whole of the administrative departments. (2) One or more departmental joint committees for each department. (3) District or local office joint committees in suitable cases. (4) Sectional committees of the departmental committee. The establishment of the national council for all the administrative departments, which is the central point in the scheme, places the whole matter on the broadest possible basis, whilst any study of what the report considers "suitable functions" for such a council, makes it clear that the promoters of the new plan meant it to be thorough and sincere. It represents, in fact, a genuine effort to secure cooperation in the fullest sense of that word. The ideas and experience of the staff are to be used to the uttermost. The staff is to have a greater share in determining working conditions and the general system of government; whilst efforts are to be made to promote the encouragement of further education of civil servants, and their training in higher administration and business organization.

As to the meeting itself, the most hopeful feature about it was the spirit of good will which pervaded the whole proceedings. The government, Mr. Chamberlain declared, was determined to do its best to make the arrangement a success, and he urged that it should mark the beginning of a new era of understanding and contentment among the services of the State. "You, on your side," he added, "will, I feel sure, cooperate with us in the same spirit. You will remember that you are servants of the public as we ministers are, and that your first duty is to the public, and you will never forget the obligations that the service puts upon you. I commend," the Chancellor added, "the scheme to your consideration, and I am prepared to hear discussion on it and, if you desire, to answer any questions you may put bearing on it."

Such a broad view of the matter is, of course, capable of a much-wider application. In emphasizing the ideal of service, Mr. Chamberlain went to the root of the whole matter, and touched upon that great fact, a partial awakening to which is almost entirely accountable for the wonderful settlements which have taken place in the British Labor world during the past few months. As Mr. Arthur Henderson declared, recently, there is a manifest desire on both sides to regard themselves as the trustees of industry. It is no longer even a case of employers and employees only. It is recognized that there is a third party whose interests cannot be ignored, and that that third party is the community as a whole.

### Tar, Feathers, and the Red Cross

Few wise sayings are more widely known or more frequently quoted than that one to the effect that any man can lead a horse to water but a whole army cannot make him drink. Why more people did not remember it in connection with those drives for the Red Cross, and the war chest, and half a dozen other war services or purposes, when certain over-enthusiastic groups of so-called war workers undertook to coerce those of their fellow citizens who showed reluctance to contribute exactly as asked, is a mystery. The saying was eminently applicable to that situation. And now a court has given it new point by a verdict requiring the payment of \$50,000 damages by eleven citizens of Luling, in Caldwell County, Texas, who, because they could not compel or persuade a shoemaker of their town named Kellar, to contribute to the Red Cross war fund, gave him a coat of tar and feathers and paraded him through the streets under a banner inscribed with the words, "Traitor, Others Take Warning!" They also took it upon themselves to drive him out of town, warning him never to return.

This case appears to have been typical of many that came into notice during the war drives in various parts of the United States. It differs from others chiefly because it involved a greater extreme of action and because it resulted in court proceedings. The typical case of this kind usually began with an attempt on the part of leading business men of a community to organize the town in the interest of getting a "100 per cent subscription" to whatever drive was at the moment before the public. As a rule, an effort was more or less consciously made to cast opprobrium upon anyone who should fail to subscribe; if this proved unavailing to overcome recalcitrancy, attempts were made through newspaper advertisements and personal communications to brand the hesitant ones as disloyal to the cause of the United States. There were cases other than this one in Luling wherein the victims suffered some violence, either to person or to property; but in each case the excuse, given or implied, was that the citizens' committee was acting virtually on behalf of

the United States, and therefore was justified in roughly dealing with all who refused to aid the cause.

Of course, all this involved a glaring misapprehension of the rights of United States citizens, and a loss of all power to distinguish between voluntary support of a popular cause and support by compulsion of the government. In these drives, even that for the Liberty Loan, the government was never in the position of compelling anybody to subscribe; it never went farther than to urge the people of the country to subscribe voluntarily. The compulsion, where applied, was applied by mistaken committees, encouraged, by the fact that the vast majority wished to have everybody subscribe, to believe themselves authorized to compel subscriptions. This, of course, was an absolute perversion of the liberty of an individual under the American system of government, as the jury verdict in the Texas case has now made clear.

Disloyalty was no excuse for such a misapprehension. The Texas judge particularly instructed the jury that in connection with their findings on the question of actual and exemplary damages, they could consider the mitigating effect of "any provocation calculated to heat the blood or arouse the passions of a reasonable man," even such acts as cursing or abuse against the Red Cross or the United States; but in spite of any allowance for such provocation the jury, a jury characterized by thoroughly American names on the whole, found for the plaintiff.

This is reassuring of justice under the American form. It brings us back to the normal American view that a minority, even a minority of one, has a right of individual choice as to his course of action under the law which even an overwhelming majority is bound to respect. Enthusiasm in such a cause as the support of the United States in the world war merits and receives whole-hearted commendation, but there is only bitter irony in the false enthusiasm that would make use of tyranny and oppression to further the purposes of a nation that has specifically abjured tyranny and oppression in its fundamental law. Only that method which exemplifies justice can avail much in the cause of justice.

### The New Shakespeare Movement

AMONG the remarkable features of the reconstruction period is the quick recovery of the English theater. Projects multiply for placing the higher drama in the unchallenged position it once held. Like the Libyan wrestler who was supposed to have gained strength each time he was thrown, the theater, having concluded a period of rapid decline with complete disaster during the war, burst into new energy as the time came for reconstruction.

How it will set its course in the new development, it is not easy to say; but it has wisely raised the old oriflamme and the well-tried standards of Shakespeare will be the starting point. "Shakespeare," says Cramb, "to the English-speaking race was a challenge for all time—a trumpet call to the people to care for the things that really matter, the things that never pass away." Those are the things that people care for now, and so Shakespeare will dominate the opening of the new era for the theater. His recent anniversary claimed more interest and serious attention in the country than many of his predecessors, while the so-called new Shakespeare movement is intended to find adequate means of familiarizing the public with the plays of the poet and of increasing national interest in their presentation.

Around this new Shakespeare movement hinged the more important schemes for the rehabilitation of the theater as a whole, and much will depend upon the measure of its success. A year or two ago it would have had the approval of academic circles; but it would have had a stern fight against the growing dislike to mental exertion in the pursuit of amusement. Moreover, the record of the theater for ten years or more offered small guarantee for any such enterprise. It had withdrawn before the advance of the music hall, and again before the remarkable growth of the picture theater; its methods became erratic, its ideals confused, until finally it fell an easy prey to the commercial organizer, and sacrificed its true art and its ancient glory to become a quick profit-making concern. The war found it a pitiful bankrupt, unable to provide moral stimulus to the war-torn Nation, or to carry out a new enterprise for the restoration of pure dramatic art.

But times have changed. The war uncovered hidden assets for the theater. The struggle exposed a soil in which the new movement will flourish, if it is properly handled. It left a desire to care for things that matter, and a call came from the public for a better theater. Then the theater saw that its mission was to play a far more prominent part in the recreational education of the Nation. Therefore the new Shakespeare movement opens under peculiar conditions which promise highly interesting achievements. If the committee in charge of the movement, which is appointed by the national Shakespeare Memorial Committee and the governors of the Shakespeare Memorial of Stratford-on-Avon, will keep before it the distinctive ideals of the theater, there will be no occasion for further clashes with the music hall and the film, for the theater should work on a different plane from these forms of amusement; neither has it anything in common with the commercial speculator, whose supreme art is the best method of inducing the crowds to frequent his show. Good drama has an intrinsic value for the public and will be supported accordingly, if properly placed within its reach.

The question for the joint committee to decide, then, is how to place the theater on its rightful plane, and to enable it to become a potent factor in the intellectual life of the Nation. The committee proposes to work by easy and natural stages. It proposes first to organize a "New Shakespeare Company" of players for giving the usual five weeks' season of performances at Stratford-on-Avon, in August and September of this year, under a capable director, who has already been appointed. It hopes to make of this company a kind of national institution, and eventually a permanent guild of Shakespearean players. A further project will be a vigorous effort to interest county and municipal administrations and other public bodies in the presentation of Shakespeare's plays and the higher drama for educational purposes, for both children

and adults, and to organize in various parts of the country centers from which such dramatic presentations can be controlled.

Then at the back of the whole project is the national theater for London, with its radiating influence to all parts of the country, which would finally give the theater that security and guaranteed existence from which it could realize its ideals, uncontaminated by elements that have no interest in development of true art, and free from the necessity of competing with other forms of entertainment.

### Notes and Comments

THE question of whether Great Britain should have conscription used to be an ever-recurring topic for discussion in school and university debating societies, and the topic was as enduring as the stock argument that conscription in continental countries made a gap in the career of the student or workman that could never be made up. Some modification now appears to be necessary in the argument, in view of the comprehensive educational scheme recently put into operation by the British War Office, for the benefit of the soldiers now serving in the armies of occupation. If the scheme works as well in practice as it looks imposing on paper, and if employers comply with Mr. Lloyd George's appeal to keep open the posts of those whose task it is to insure compliance with the allied peace terms, it will do much to keep the "citizen turned soldier" in a contented state, with his eyes to the front instead of looking anxiously to the rear.

Few American playgoers are likely to discover for themselves the possibility, pointed out by a reviewer familiar with Benelli's other plays, that "The Jest," now scoring a success in New York, represents a contrast between Teuton and Italian characteristics. Neri, the swashbuckler, he says, is "frankly a perfected type from the Teuton, to the north"; Gianetto, the poet, whose final response to the tyranny of Neri is a crafty revenge, is also "a perfected type from the Latin, to the south." Thus the tragic and engrossing play, in its setting of a past age, comes from a modern who has felt deeply the "influence, forced and tyrannical, of the Teuton upon the Latin," and the "strange, crafty, hopeless, and yet hopeful resistance" of the Latin character. The average playgoer, however, tends to leave such subtleties to the critic, and agree with Shakespeare that "the play's the thing."

"FARMING Made Easy" might be the motto of the man who has invented a machine that cultivates the planted field while the human cultivator may, if such is his desire, sit in the shade and look on. He must, however, be sufficiently free from old-fashioned traditions to cultivate his land circularly or semicircularly instead of in rows, for the virtue of this interesting device is that, once attached to its motor, it goes round and round, each time automatically shortening the distance between itself and the motor, so that the field is neatly cultivated in a series of spirals followed with mechanical accuracy. The machine has been called, by an enthusiastic observer, the "farm-hand that never tires or asks for pay," although of course it demands its daily allowance of gasoline. Its technical name is "synmotor," and when the cultivating device is removed, the motor alone can be used to churn butter or perform any other of the many farm chores now done by motor power.

AMONG the various businesses in which the United States Government engaged as a result of the war, the toy business is not comparatively of much importance, but it is at least an odd kind of activity for the gentleman in the red-white-and-blue suit and generally known as Uncle Sam. The stock-in-trade of his toy shop was made in Germany, just before the war, and consigned to the United States, but the original purchasers refused to accept or pay for the toys because of non-delivery at the agreed time, and the consignment, when it finally arrived, passed into the hands of the government. The government has now sold the toys to dealers in Mexico. The sale suggests a way out for American dealers who are now wondering what to do with German-made toys which they have in stock, and for which the general feeling in the United States offers little prospect of purchasers.

IT is much to their honor that the women who released men for active service by undertaking the clerical work of yeomen in the United States navy yards did so well that there is now a likelihood that yeomen will become permanently a part of the navy establishment. The idea has the support of the Secretary of the Navy, but is meeting with some opposition in the House Committee of Naval Affairs. But there is a practical side of the matter that helps the yeomen, and has been stated by Captain Richard H. Leigh, acting chief of the Bureau of Navigation. "These women," says Captain Leigh, "have rendered splendid service. They came in at a time during the war when men could not be obtained. Today they are not keeping men out of work, and we could not get enough men to replace them in a year." Expediency, therefore, seems likely to keep the yeomen in service at least a year longer; and the Nation as a whole will probably not be sorry if they continue indefinitely.

DESPITE the interest which a puppet show has aroused in the largest American city, there are no visible signs that general theatrical taste moves toward making Mr. Gordon Craig's dream of substituting wooden players for living ones a reality rather than an eccentricity. Puppet plays have come and gone for centuries, and Punch, one puppet among many, is probably known to more people than Hamlet, but the success of the distinguished "actors" now playing in New York is not at all likely to discourage the employment of human players. One wonders what Puccio d'Annibaldi, the clever peasant of Acerza, who is said to have introduced Punchinello, would think of these twentieth century puppets. Probably they would surprise him; and he would doubtless be pleased to see his name designating their theater. For Punchinello became Punch when he reached England, although it is difficult to say just when he met Jody.